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VOL. XLVII

No. 1

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY 1934



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1843, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$10.00. Ex. fine, \$7.50. Fine	5.00
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1844, C Mint, Very fine, \$15.00. Fine	12.50
1844, D Mint, Ex. fine, \$10.00. Fine	7.50
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1846, D Mint, Fine	7.50
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1852, C Mint, Very fine, \$12.50. Fine	10.00
1852, D Mint, Fine	25.00
1852, O Mint, Very fine, \$5.00. Fine	4.50
1853, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine	3.75
1854, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine	3.75
1854, C Mint, Fine	10.00
1854, O Mint, Fine	4.50
1855, Unc., \$6.00. Ex. fine, \$5.00. Very fine, \$4.50. Fine	4.00
1855, C Mint, Fine	10.00
1856, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine	3.75
1856, C Mint, Fine	10.00
1856, S Mint, Very fine, \$6.00. Fine	5.00
1857, Unc., \$6.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine	3.75
1857, D Mint, Fine	35.00
1857, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$12.50. Fine	7.50
1857, S Mint, Extremely fine, \$7.50. Fine	5.00
1858, Uncirculated, \$6.00. Ex. fine, \$5.00. Fine	4.00
1859, Extremely fine, \$5.00. Very fine, \$4.50. Fine	4.00
1859, D Mint, Uncirculated, \$35.00. Fine	20.00
1859, S Mint, Extremely fine, \$35.00. Fine	25.00
1860, Uncirculated, \$6.50. Fine	4.50
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Look for the rest on another page.

JOHN ZUG,
Bowie, Maryland.

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(1934)



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VOL. XLVII

JANUARY, 1934

No. 1

George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, 1732-1932

A METALLIC RECORD.

By HARVEY L. HANSEN, Piedmont, Cal.

George Washington, the Father of His Country, needs no introduction, least of all to numismatists. Through the years he has become familiar to us in history, in literature, as well as in painting and sculpture. In those miniature pieces of the sculptor's art—the medals—we of a numismatic turn of mind have become most intimate with the man whose noble deeds created for us the foundation for this great Government. When in 1932 we celebrated the bicentennial of his birth it was but natural that metallic records of this historical event should be issued, and the present list is an effort to record those items that have come to my attention.



No. 3.

The fountain-head of the celebration in the United States was created by Congress and was known as the "United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington." This commission, under the chairmanship of President Herbert Hoover and actively under the able management of the Hon. Sol Bloom, gave impetus to national, State and civic celebrations, and to many of these we owe commemorative medals. At this time I want to thank a number of A. N. A. members who kindly sent me information regarding various issues, and particularly is my gratitude due Mr. M. A. Powells, of Chicago, for kindly placing his extensive collection at my disposal for description and illustration. A similar offer was most graciously extended by Mr. Henry Schuhmacher, of Roslindale, Mass., but as his specimens were permanently mounted in frames the offer could not be taken advantage of at this time.

Undoubtedly there are a large number of medals that have not been described in this list, and additional lists will have to be issued from time to time. It would be greatly appreciated if readers will kindly advise me of additional unpublished specimens in their possession, allowing me the opportunity of description and illustration.

The tardiness of the appearance of the list has been due to conditions of the times that unfortunately have not allowed me to be more prompt in the fulfillment of my promise, and for this, as well as other shortcomings, due apology is made.



No. 5.

1. Medal—Obverse, bust of Washington in military uniform in center. Above, "Washington." Under bust, in small letters, "Laura Gardin Fraser, Sculptor." Below in a straight line, "1732, 1932" separated by the Washington coat-of-arms.

Reverse, figure of Liberty holding a torch in her uplifted right hand and a sheathed sword in her left hand. Above, to the left of the figure an eagle with outspread wings, and above, 13 stars grouped in two lines. Straight across lower half of medal in two lines separated by the figure, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land." This medal was designed by Laura Gardin Fraser.

Size, 76mm. Metal, platinum. Presented on December 1, 1932, to President Herbert Hoover by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, of which he was chairman. Struck by the Philadelphia Mint.



No. 9.

2. Medal—Obverse and reverse same as No. 1.

Size, 76mm. Metal, bronze. Used by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington as a medal of award in connection with national essay, oratorical and declamatory contests sponsored by the commission. See *The Numismatist*, October 1931, page 738. Struck by the Philadelphia Mint.

3. Medal—Obverse and reverse same as No. 1.

Size, 58mm. Metal, bronze. Made available to the public through the United States Commission mentioned above. Struck and sold by the Philadelphia Mint.

4. Decoration—The Order of the Purple Heart, revived in connection with the bicentennial celebration by order of President Hoover and announced in General Order No. 3 of the War Department, dated February 22, 1932. The medal is heart-shaped and gold bordered. Obverse, relief bust of George Washington in the uniform of a general of the Continental Army, on a center of purple enamel.

Reverse, gold with inscription, "For Military Merit." The Washington coat-of-arms is incorporated in the ring which attaches the medal to a

purple ribbon bordered with white. See The Numismatist, January, 1933, pages 7 and 8.

5. Coin—United States Quarter Dollar (not a commemorative coin). Obverse, profile naked bust of Washington facing left. Above, "Liberty" below, "1932" At the left partly under chin of bust, "In God We Trust" On truncation of bust in small incuse letters, "J. F."

Reverse, eagle standing on a fasces with outstretched wings, the outer edge of the wings following the circumference of the coin for a considerable distance. The space between the edge of the wings and the edge of the coin is partly filled with "United States of America" Between this and the head of the eagle is, "E Pluribus Unum" in two lines. Below the fasces are two laurel branches, and below these "Quarter Dollar" Designer, John Flanagan.

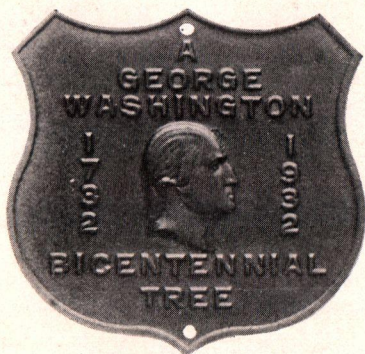
Size, 24mm. Metal, silver. Made by the United States at its various mints. This will be a regular issue and will carry other dates than 1932, the first year of issue. See The Numismatist, September, 1932, page 554.



No. 11.

6. Uniface Plaquette—Upper two thirds has a circular medallion enclosing clothed bust of Washington facing left. Inscription around circle, "George Washington, 22 2 1732—14 12 1799." Above medallion and separated by it, "1932." Lower third showing Washington Crossing the Delaware.

Size, 60mm. wide by 87mm. high. Metal, bronze. Made by Messrs. Mayer & Wilhelm, Rotebuhlstrasse 119-B, Stuttgart, Germany.



No. 13.

7. Circular Plaque—In center, clothed bust of Washington facing right, surrounded by "George Washington" each letter separated by a star, scroll work at bottom. Designed by Sculptor Janowszky.

Sizes, 12 inches, 9 inches, 5 inches. Metal, bronze. Made by the Sculpture Sales Association, New York City.

8. Medal—Obverse, clothed profile bust of Washington facing left, enclosed by inscription, "George Washington, 1732 1799" and 13 stars in groups.

Reverse, replica of Mount Vernon as erected at the French Colonial Exposition in Paris, 1931, with inscription below in three lines, "In hac domo et natus est et vixit." Designed by Bazor.

Size, 68mm. Metals, issued in both silver and bronze. Made by the Paris Mint, France. See *The Numismatist*, March, 1932, page 169.

9. Medal—Obverse, naked profile bust of Washington in relief facing right. Above, "George Washington" below, "Bi-Centennial" Under bust truncation in two lines, "1732 1932."

Reverse in 9 lines, "Commemorating the Birthdays of Candyland 1911-1932 Oasis 1922-1932. Paul Kaldes, Scranton, Pa."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Made by F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago, Ill.



No. 16.

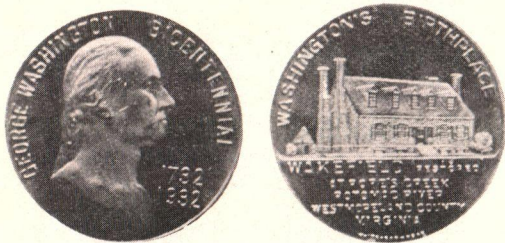
10. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 9.

Reverse in 9 lines, "Why Not Distribute This Washington Bi-Centennial Coin Among Your Customers With Your Advertisement on This Side." Below, in small letters and separated from above by star, "F. H. Noble & Co Chicago."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze in bright finish, in nickel finish and in copper finish. Made by F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago, Ill.

11. Medal—Obverse, naked bust of Washington in relief, facing right. Above, "City of Green Bay Wisconsin" Below, "Souvenir Coin" Reverse in six lines, "Issued to a Sponsor of George Washington Bicentennial 1932 Green Bay Wis." In center, shield for insertion of name of recipient.

Size, 38mm. Metal, bronze, silvered. Made by F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago, Ill.



No. 17.

12. Medal—Obverse, naked profile bust of Washington in relief facing right. Above, "Marathon County Home Coming." Below, "Washington Bi-Centennial" Under bust, "1932"

Reverse, View of Rib Mountain. Above, in two lines, "Rib Mountain Highest Point in the State" Below, "Wausau, Wis."

Size, 35mm. Metal, bronze, nickel finish. Made by F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago, Ill.

13. Tree Shield—Uniface. In center, bust of Washington. Above and below, in five lines, "A George Washington Bicentennial Tree." To the left of bust, "1732," and to the right, "1932."

Size, 48mm. Metal, copper. Sponsored by the American Tree Association, Washington, D. C., and distributed by them and through the various garden magazines for attachment to trees planted in honor of the Bi-centennial celebration.

14. Uniface Medal—Houdon bust of Washington in center; two-thirds around edge, "1732 George Washington Bicentennial 1932."

Size, 32mm. Metal, lead. Manufacturer unknown. Also appears with loop for attaching ribbon.

15. Uniface Medal—Same as No. 14, but with pin for attachment set in the back.

Size, 22mm. Metal, lead. Manufacturer unknown.

16. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington; lower right in 2 lines, "1732 1932." Around edge, "George Washington Bicentennial."

Reverse shows Washington Crossing the Delaware, with inscription around upper edge, "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Lower half in four lines, "Born Feb. 22, 1732 President of the United States 1788-1797 Died Dec. 14, 1799."

Size 32mm. Metal, bronze in copper finish, in gilt finish, in brass finish, and in nicked finish. Manufacturer not known.

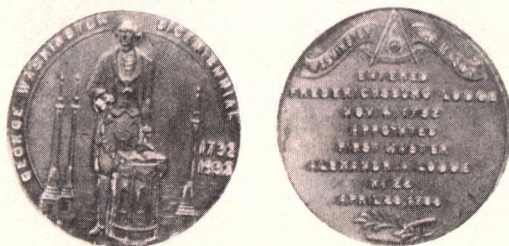


No. 18.

17. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington, surrounded by, "George Washington Bicentennial." In lower right-hand corner, "1732" above, "1932."

Reverse, in center, view of Wakefield. Above, "Washington's Birthplace" and below, in five lines, "Wakefield (as restored) at Pope's Creek Potomac River Westmoreland County Virginia." Below, in small letters, "Whitehead-Hoag" some also read "Whitehead-Hoag Co."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze in Government medal finish and also bright polished finish. This medal also found holed at top for ring or ribbon. Used by newspapers for various awards, cross-word puzzle contests, essays, etc. Manufactured by Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 25.

18. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 17.

Reverse, front view of church at Storowton, clouds around the tower. Above, around the edge, "Eastern States Exposition." To the right of tower, in three lines, "West Springfield, Mass." Below, in exergue, in three lines, "Storowton the Old New England Village." Below, in small letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright polished finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead and Hoag Company. Issued in connection with the New England Colonial Village display. See The Numismatist, November, 1932, page 712.

19. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 17.

Reverse shows Wakefield in upper half, with three-line inscription, "Washington's Birthplace Wakefield Westmoreland County Virginia." Be-

low, in 4 lines, "Van Dyk—Teas & Coffees Famous Since 1760." A perforator on left and right of last two lines.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead and Hoag Company.

20. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 17.

Reverse, front view of First National Bank, McDonald, Pa. Above, "Fortieth Anniversary 1892-1932." Below, "The First National Bank McDonald, Pa." and in minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 26.

21. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 17.

Reverse, above, insignia of I. O. F. (Independent Order of Foresters). Below, in 7 lines, "Membership Token Presented to the Members and Sponsors of the George Washington Bicentennial Class of Initiates." Below, in minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, dull finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

22. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 17.

Reverse, view of Wakefield, and immediately below, "Wakefield"; above, "Washington's Birthplace." Below, 13 stars.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, gilt finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

23. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington in center; entirely around edge, "George Washington Bicentennial 1732-1932."

Reverse, bust of Gustavus Adolphus in center; entirely around edge, "Gustavus Adolphus Tricentennial 1632-1932."

Size, 38mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 27.

24. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington; lower right-hand corner, "1876" Entirely around edge, "John A Schwarz, Jamaica Fine Furniture Brooklyn."

Reverse, inscription slanting upward from left to right in seven lines, "Worth \$5 John A Schwarz Inc. On Any Purchase of \$50 or Over." Below, in very small letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

25. Medal—Obverse, full length figure of Washington standing before altar with open Bible, clothed as a Mason with master's insignia and apron, with gavel in right hand. Two candles to left and one at right of altar. Two-thirds surrounded by "George Washington Bicentennial" and lower right in two lines, "1732 1932."

Reverse, above, Masonic jewel surrounded by scroll reading, "Washington As a Mason"; below, a trowel and a sprig of acacia. In center, in 8 lines, "Entered Fredericksburg Lodge Nov. 4 1752 Appointed First Master Alexandria Lodge No. 22 April 28 1788." Below trowel, in small letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, nicked finish and also Government metal finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

26. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington surrounded by "George Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament"

Reverse, in center, seal of the United States; above, "Official Souvenir" inscription around lower edge separated by four stars each side, then in three lines, "June 24th to July 4th 1932 Soldiers Field Chicago."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish, also nicked with lacquer finish, also in white metal. Also found holed at top for ring. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 30.

27. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington; at right, in two lines, "1732 1932" and below, "George Washington"

Reverse, in seven lines, "Superheterodyne by Silver-Marshall Presidential Model Bicentennial Special." Below, in minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag." Holed at top for ribbon.

Size, 25mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

28. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, same as No. 27.

Reverse, above, in five lines, "To Commemorate the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington." Then horizontal fasces, and below, in four lines, "By the Bethany Sunday School Philadelphia." In minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 25mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 31.

29. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, same as No. 27.

Reverse, in five lines, "To Commemorate the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington." Then, horizontal fasces, and below, in four lines, "Designed and Made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark N J."

Size, 25mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

30. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington surrounded by "George Washington Bicentennial Commission." At left, below bust, "1931 1932."

Reverse, at right, monument; upper left, coat-of-arms. To right of monument, in two lines, "1781 1931." Below coat-of-arms, in three lines, "Yorktown Sesqui Centennial." In minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

31. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington; below truncation, a laurel branch; to right, in two lines, "1732-1932" surrounded by "George Washington Bicentennial." Below, in minute letters, "Whitehead-Hoag."

Reverse, bust of uniformed American doughboy wearing trench hat, facing left. Over uniform, insignia of American Legion.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.



No. 33.

32. Octagonal Medal—Obverse, same as No. 31.

Reverse, insignia of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Whitehead & Hoag Company.

33. Medal—Obverse, Washington, full figure, standing before altar with open Bible, clothed as a Mason with master's insignia and apron, gavel in right hand; two candles to the left and one to the right of the altar. Two-thirds around edge, "Washington Bicentennial 1732 1932."

Reverse, showing Washington Masonic National Memorial; two-thirds around edge, "The George Washington Masonic National Memorial." In exergue, in three lines, "Alexandria, Va. Dedicated May 12, 1932"

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.



No. 38.

34. Medal—Obverse, civilian clothed bust of Washington in high relief, facing front.

Reverse, same as No. 33.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.

35. Uniface Badge—Obverse, same as No. 34.

Reverse, in small letters, "Robbins Co Attleboro, Mass." Suspended by loop and ring from red, white and blue ribbon.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.

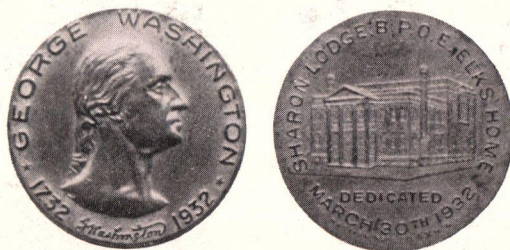


No. 39.

36. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 34.

Reverse, in nine lines, "Compliments of the Robbins Co Attleboro, Massachusetts Badges Medals & Souvenirs Advertising Specialties."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.



No. 40.

37. Uniface Medal—Obverse, same as No. 34. On back, in small letters, "The Robbins Co Attleboro, Mass."

Size, 64mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.



No. 46.

38. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 34.

Reverse, at left and right, laurel wreath enclosing inscription in six lines, "In Commemoration of the George Washington Bicentennial 1732-1932."

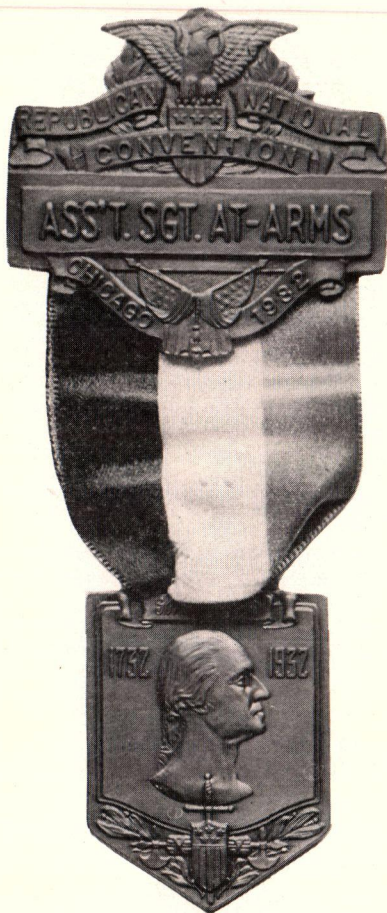
Below, on shield, "State of Rhode Island" and in small letters, "The Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass."

Size, 62mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass. Issued officially by special committee of Rhode Island State Legislature.

39. Watchfob—Obverse, bust of Washington in military uniform facing right. High relief. Below, signature, "G. Washington"

Reverse, plain, except in small letters, "Robbins Co Attleboro Mass."

Size, 33mm. wide by 48mm. high. Metal, bronze, nickel finish. Manufacturer, the Robbins Company, Attleboro, Mass.



No. 49.



No. 47.

40. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington in relief surrounded by "George Washington 1732 1932" and below bust, facsimile signature, "G. Washington"

Reverse, view of Sharon, Pa. Elks Lodge Home, surrounded by, "Sharon Lodge BPOE Elks' Home Dedicated March 30th 1932" and in small letters, "Bastian Bros Co Roch N. Y."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

41. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, view of Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania. Above, in two lines,

"Fort Necessity Near Uniontown Pa" below, "1754, July 3-4-1932." This medal issued by the Fort Necessity Memorial Committee.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

42. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, in seven lines, "Founder of the Republic Father of the Fatherland Virginia's Greatest Son." Below, in minute letters, "Bastian Bros Co Rochester N Y." My specimen distributed by Richmond (Va.) News Leader and I presume other Virginia newspapers and organizations distributed them.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.



No. 50.

43. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, in six lines, "200th Anniversary Birth of George Washington Virginia State Camp." Below, shield with star in center and scroll reading P. O. S. of A. Below, in minute letters, "Bastian Bros Co Rochester N Y."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

44. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, in seven lines, "Washington Bicentennial Celebration 1932 Bastian Bros Co Rochester N Y."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, dull finish, also in bright finish. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.



No. 51.

45. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, in four lines, "Washington Bicentennial Celebration 1932." Below, small shield, then in minute letters, "Bastian Bros Co Rochester N. Y." Also issued with loop for ribbon or fob.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

46. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, view of St. Paul's Church; above, "Washington Bicentennial Celebration." Below, in 9 lines, "Historic St. Paul's (Episcopal) Where Washington Attended Church Services While in Norfolk, Va. This Medal Issued by Tourist Bureau Norfolk-Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce." Below, in minute letters, "Bastian Bros Co Rochester N Y."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

47. Convention Badge—Obverse, same as No. 40.

Reverse, in six lines, "Fraternal Order of Eagles Boost Old Age Pensions." Below, in minute letters, "Bastian Bros Co Rochester, N Y." Suspended by loop from red, white and blue ribbon, reading "26th Annual Convention F. O. E. June 17-18-19, 1932. New Britain, Conn." Below, union label. Clasp at top of ribbon reading "Delegate."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

48. Fob or Badge in Shape of Shield, Uniface—Houdon bust of Washington; above, facsimile signature, "G. Washington." "1732 1932" to right and left. Below bust, shield, sword, fasces and laurel branches. Loop for attaching ribbon or fob.

Size, 32mm. wide by 43mm. high. Metal, bronze, dull finish. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.



No. 53.

49. Convention Badge—Same as No. 48, attached to red, white and blue ribbon with clasp at top reading, "Republican National Convention Ass't Sgt. at Arms Chicago, 1932."

Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

50. Medal—Obverse, Washington, full figure, standing in front of chair, clothed as a Mason, master's insignia and apron, hat in left hand and right hand holding gavel resting on altar. Surrounded by "President Worshipful Master Washington."

Reverse, in five lines, "Yorktown Royal Arch Chapter No. 304 Past High Priest's Night November 17, 1932."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, silvered. Manufacturer not known.

51. Medal—Obverse, same as No. 50.

Reverse, front view of the Washington Masonic Memorial, Alexandria; to right of tower, Masonic square and compass, surrounded by "Washington Masonic Memorial Alexandria May 12 1932."

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, bright finish, gilded. Manufacturer not known.



No. 54.

52. Medal—Obverse, naked bust of Washington facing left; at right and left, "1732, 1932," surrounded by "George Washington Bi-Centennial." Holed at top for ribbon or ring.

Reverse, plain.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, gilt finish. Manufacturer, Greenouck, Chicago, Ill.

53. Medal—Obverse, naked bust of Washington facing left, surrounded by "George Washington" separated by six stars in groups.

Reverse, plain.

Size, 32mm. Metal, bronze, gilt finish, and also in copper finish. Manufacturer, Greenouck, Chicago, Ill.

54. Contest Pin—Naked bust of Washington in medallion surrounded

by laurel branches; below, on blue enamel, "1732 Literary Digest Contest Award 1932." Pin at back for wearing. Used by the Literary Digest as first prize award.

Size, about 18mm. Metal, bronze, gilded and enamelled. Also awarded silvered and enamelled as second prize. Manufacturer not known.

55. Medal—Obverse, Washington Monument in Washington, D. C., behind which blazing sun, and to left and right Masonic paraphernalia. Near top of monument scroll reading "1732 1753 George Washington 1789 1932." Below Monument, in six lines, "Let those follow the pursuit of ambition and fame who have a keener relish for them. I see a path clear and direct as a ray of light, which leads to happiness for my country." Facsimile signature, "G. Washington" To right, "C S Banks 1932." All surrounded by "Commemorative of the Bicentenary of the Birth of a Great Man and Mason."

Reverse, Great Seal of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippine Islands. Below, a scroll reading, "In the Lord is all our trust XIX Decembris Anno Lucis 5912." In small letters, "Banks 1912." Surrounded by "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons Philippine Islands." Only 300 specimens struck.

Size, 50mm. Metal, bronze. Manufactured by the Philippine Education Company, Manila, P. I. See The Numismatist, September, 1932, page 568.



No. 55.

56. Lapel Button With Pin at Back—Bust of Washington facing right, surrounded by "George Washington Bicentennial." At sides of neck, "1732 1932."

Size, 15mm. Metal, white metal. Manufacturer not known.

57. Bronze Tablet—In center, equestrian bas-relief of George Washington in general's uniform. Above, in two lines, "George Washington 1732 1799." Below, in five lines, "He went to war a citizen of Virginia. He returned a citizen of the United States." Fases to right and left of inscription and Washington coat-of-arms separating "of the United States" At extreme bottom, 13 stars. Under bas-relief, "Laura Gardin Fraser, Sculptor." Only 25 made and offered for memorial purposes and placed, for instance, at Northwestern Military Academy, Canandaigua Academy, Pratt Institute and the Pavilion, Mount Vernon.

Size, 2½ feet wide by 4 feet high. Metal, bronze. Manufactured by the Medallic Art Company, New York City.

58. Plaque—Design same as No. 31.

Size, 6 inches by 10 inches. Metal, bronze. Manufactured by the Medallic Art Company, New York City.

59. Medal—Obverse, naked bust of Washington facing left, surrounded by "George Washington First President 1789-1797."

Reverse, branch of laurel at left, to right of which, in five lines, "Commemorating 200th Meeting Detroit Coin Club September 15th, 1932." Forty specimens struck.

Size, 50mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known. See *The Numismatist*, November, 1932, page 711, and December, 1932, page 775.

60. Pendant for Fob—Oblong medallion, uniface. Naked profile bust of Washington facing right. Above "George Washington." Below, "1732-1932."

Size, 30mm. wide by 44mm. high. Metal, unknown, silvered finish.

61. Bell-shaped Medallion, Uniface—In center of Liberty Bell, bust of Washington facing front, surrounded by inscription, "George Washington" below, "1732 1932 Bi-Centennial" On back in two lines, "Copyright pending." Ring for suspension and also appears with button for lapel.

Size, at widest bottom part, 16mm. by 22mm. high. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known.



No. 58.

62. Lapel Button, Round, With Points—Naked bust of Washington facing right, in relief. Above, "George Washington Bi-Centennial." Below, "1732-1932."

Size, 20mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known.

63. Lapel Button, Round—In center, bust of Washington facing right. Above, on blue enamel, "George Washington" and below, "Bicentennial" At sides, "1732 1932" in white enamel.

Size, 18mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known.

64. Lapel Button—Background rays of sun on which superimposed shield resting on laurel wreath. On shield, naked bust of Washington facing right, surrounded by "1732 Bicentennial 1932." Above shield, bar reading "George Washington"

Size, about 18mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known.

65. Souvenir Badge—Obverse, naked bust of Washington; below, his coat-of-arms, surrounded by "George Washington Bicentenary."

Reverse, torch set in center of wreath. To left of torch, "1732" and to right, "1932." With loop and ring suspended from clasp reading, "Souvenir Washington, D. C."

Size, 23mm. wide by 40mm. high. Metal, bronze, nickel finish. Manufacturer not known.

66. Badge—Same as No. 65, except without clasp, but having loop for ribbon or fob.

Size, 23mm. wide by 40mm. high. Metal, bronze, nickel finish. Manufacturer not known.



No. 59.

67. Lapel Clasp—In center of circle, bust of Washington facing right; below, laurel branches; above, "George Washington" Below, "Bicentennial." At sides, "1732-1932." Purple ribbon with white center stripe inserted at top.

Size, about 18mm. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer not known.

68. Shield Pin—Enamelled shield with pin at back, red background, clothed bust of Washington; below at right and left, "1732" in red, "1932" in blue, white enamel between.

Size, 20mm. wide by 26mm. high. Metal, bronze, enamelled. Manufacturer not known.



No. 61.

69. Medal—Obverse, Houdon bust of Washington.

Reverse, inscription, "First in War, First in Peace and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

Size, 32mm. and also issued in 70mm. size. Metal, bronze. Manufacturer, Medallie Art Company, New York, N. Y.

70. Plaque—Obverse, in center a circle with a bust of Washington in civilian clothing facing left, surrounded by a laurel wreath, the branches of which start at the lower left and right of plaque. Above and superimposed on the laurel wreath, to the left the coat-of-arms of the United States, and to the right the coat-of-arms of the Republic of France. At lower edge of circle and on clothing of Washington, in small numerals, "1732-1932"; immediately below, the coat-of-arms of Washington on a shield, then two broad bands, the shield superimposed on the upper and separating the in-

scription reading "Omnia Relinquit Servare Rempublicam" (motto of the Society of the Cincinnati).

Reverse, upper half shows Independence Hall, Philadelphia; below, in six lines, "Commemorating the Triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati Philadelphia, Pa May 5, 1932 and the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington First President General" Below, Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati superimposed on a flowing scroll reading, "Societas Cincinnati Instituta A. D. 1783" Issued by the Society of the Cincinnati. Designed by Department of Insignia of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia.

Size, 2 1/16 by 2 11/16 inches. Metal, bronze, bright finish. Manufacturer, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company.

New Varieties of 1796 Cents

By GEO. H. CLAPP.

In studying the cents of 1796 I have found the following new varieties, which, so far as I can learn, have not been described and do not agree with any of Gilbert's descriptions:

Obv. G-2, Rev. New. Fraction bar short, 100 evenly spaced; left stem long and club-shaped, right short and straight, left points to center of bottom of U, right to center of A; UN and ED close; AT close; AM close, other letters well spaced; in CENT, EN close and NT touch; sixteen leaves and six berries on left, nineteen and five on right branch; first berry on left a mere lump on wreath stem; a pair of leaves directly under first A in AMERICA; single leaf top of left and two top of right branch.

Obv. G-15. Perfect die. LIBE closer than ERTY, left top of B defective, ER close to hair; point of curl, which is very weak, below center of B; highest wave of hair below space between E and R; junction point of hair and forehead below left foot of T; date curved, 17 slightly closer than 796, point of 1 touches hair, 6 high, leans left and top is imbedded in drapery. Rev., New. Fraction bar long, 100 widely spaced with 00 slightly closer than 10; stems heavy, very short, left is cut over the ribbon, points to left top of U, right to right foot of A; legend very evenly spaced; U distant from ribbon; first A in AMERICA leans to left with right foot higher than foot of M, final A very close to ribbon; diagonal of N in ONE and in CENT ends in a long point projecting below other letters; sixteen leaves and six berries on left, nineteen and six on right branch; space between terminal leaves below upright of E; all berries have long stems; **two leaves under E of UNITED and a berry under upright of D.** These last two are the distinguishing characters of this reverse; it differs from all others known, from 1796 to 1807 inclusive. While this has the same number of leaves and berries as the regular reverse of No. 15, the characters mentioned will distinguish it at once. Found with rim break under left ribbon and 1 of 100.

Obv. G-20, Rev. G-38.

Obv. G-29, Rev. G-14.

A new variety was described in The Numismatist, Vol. XLI, No. 6, page 351. The description should have stated that the Rev. is D-97 of 1797.

I will appreciate it if collectors having any of the following Gilbert varieties will allow me to have them for study. I will gladly pay mail or express charges both ways:

Gilbert N, 8, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35, 37 and 39.

Several that were supposed to be some of the above varieties have been sent to me for study, but in every case they turned out to be well known, and in some cases the same variety was sent under two or three different numbers.

QUIT KIDDING, HORACE, AND TELL US WHAT YOU FOUND.

Although Horace Schwartz, Pine Grove, Pa., was unsuccessful in his hunt for deer yesterday, he found a \$100 gold piece. It was tarnished and dated 1795.—Berwick (Pa.) Enterprise.

Inflation in Ancient Times, As Exemplified by Coinage

By EDWARD T. NEWELL.

(Address delivered at the Silver Anniversary Dinner of the New York Numismatic Club, December 9, 1933.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: There is surely one question above all others which is agitating—I might even say convulsing—this country at the present moment—INFLATION. It has agitated and convulsed, its baneful results have destroyed the wealth and happiness of other nations in the past. Its inception, progress and effects are frequently to be traced upon those nations' coinages; and to us numismatists, therefore, the subject is one of peculiar interest.

You all doubtless are well acquainted with the terrible chaos resulting from paper-money inflation in Europe at the commencement of the eighteenth century, in France in 1794, in our own country after the Civil War, and in Germany not so many years ago. On this particular phase of the subject I am therefore not going to touch. It may not be quite so generally appreciated, however, that ancient peoples, too, had their currency inflations. And if the results do not always appear from history to have been quite so devastating as in more recent times, it must be remembered that the ancients (fortunately for them) knew not that admittedly useful but none the less devilish invention—PAPER MONEY. Their inflations took place in the metallic currencies used by them, and in these there will always remain at least a residue of intrinsic worth. Furthermore—and now I am speaking as a humble numismatist and not as a learned economist (of whom we have heard so much of late)—it seems to me that the ancients were singularly fortunate at times in having their inflations directed by some famous philosopher—which word signifies a lover of wisdom, a real wise man and not necessarily a "professor"—one who perhaps merely professes wisdom!

The first deliberate inflation of the currency which we know about was the comparatively mild step in this direction which took place in 596 B. C. at Athens in the course of the reforms brought about by the wise Solon. The commencement of the sixth century B. C. found the city-state of Athens in a very bad way, both economically and politically. The small farmer of the countryside, as well as the petty merchant and the poorer population of the city itself, were deep in debt to the wealthier classes. And to be in debt really meant something in those days when the final surety was your own person. You could be seized and sold into slavery if you failed to make good! Fierce political strife and rebellious agitation raged and civil war daily threatened. The wiser heads of the warring factions turned to Solon, universally known for his moderation, wisdom and integrity. I cannot here go into the great civil and legal reforms which he instituted and shall merely touch upon some of the economic measures introduced with a view to relieve the intolerable situation. In Athens at this time there were in general circulation only the coins of Aegina. Athens apparently had as yet no coinage of her own. All business was carried on and accounts made out in the currency of Aegina, the most important denomination of which was the stater or two-drachma piece. This coin weighed about $12\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, and fifty of them (that is, 100 drachmas of $6\frac{1}{4}$ grammes) went to the Aeginetan mina. Solon desired above all else to be eminently fair to all parties, to assist the oppressed debtors without causing too much injury to the creditor classes (would that that principle were more in evidence to-day). He therefore introduced the Euboic mina, also divided into 100 drachmas. But note that the Euboic mina was equal in weight to only 70 Aeginetan drachms. Thus, while the debtors paid their principal and interest in the same number of drachmas, they did it with a drachma weighing only 4.21 grammes as against the Aeginetan of 6.25—we would say, paying their debts with a rubber or baloney drachma. Not only did Solon do this, but he also increased the weights and measures in general use, so that the purchaser got more in quantity for his lighter drachma. As Androtion says, Solon did not cancel the debts (Europe take notice!), but moderated the interest. Debtors paid the same number of drachms which

they had borrowed, but in drachms of less weight, "thus those who had sums to pay were gainers, while those who received them were no losers," which sounds uncommonly like some of the wonderful things promised by our own learned pundits and legislators in Washington. I doubt if the keen Athenian business man was taken in for a moment by this baloney.

Curiously enough, in our ancient sources Solon's economic measures are said to have been successful. But remember that Solon was one of the "seven wise men" of the world and later writers could hardly tarnish his reputation—a reputation well deserved for his many other eminently wise and humanitarian reforms. Now, reading between the lines and studying the guarded statements which have come down to us, we learn that none of the warring factions in Athens was really satisfied. The wealthy and powerful had expected Solon to side with them; the poor and the debtors were deeply disappointed in that he had not abrogated the debts completely and divided the lands of the wealthy among all. Apparently the laws of Solon were proclaimed, inscribed and accepted without either discussion or resistance (how familiar!). Solon, however, was wise enough himself to describe them, not as the best laws which he could have imagined, but as the best which he could have induced the people to accept. Then he did the wisest act of his entire career! Having gotten both the Senate collectively and the archons individually solemnly to swear that for ten years they would faithfully observe the new laws, Solon himself departed for the wide open spaces!

When he returned, not ten but some twenty or more years later, things were apparently in just about as much of a mess as ever, though our authors stress only the political troubles and pass over the economic ones in silence. Experience, however, teaches us that the two are usually inseparable—when economic conditions are bad, political strife is usually deep and bitter. Where there is continued political turmoil, one may well follow the old French adage, "*cherchez la femme*," or in this instance look carefully into the economic conditions. I may be turning a somewhat jaundiced eye upon Solon's far-famed financial "experiments" and his juggling with the currency, and so have not given any success which he may have attained its just due. We must remember that conditions in Attica in the early sixth century were very different from what they are in the world today. The ancient city-states were more or less entities in themselves then; there was no paper currency or even other fiduciary money to bedevil things; there were no bond issues or printing presses to induce governments to spend billions of dollars which they didn't have for so-called recovery, "passing the buck" to the thrifty and their descendants. Solon may indeed have inflated the currency by some 27 per cent. (not by 50 per cent. as we are doing), but the money in the hands of the people was still perfectly solid and tangible, not paper or promises, later to be repudiated.

What eventually turned the trick, so far as Athens was concerned, was the advent to power of an admittedly somewhat unscrupulous but none the less remarkable political and financial genius—I refer to the famous Peisistratus. The sure foundation upon which he built the astounding recovery and the future greatness of Athens was the intelligent exploitation of the enormously rich silver mines upon his estates at Laurium, near Athens. These were later backed by the mines which he secured in the fabulously rich ore deposits on Mount Pangaeus, in Thrace. It was Peisistratus, the moment he got to power, who now poured out into the tottering economic structure of Athens untold millions of the famous "owls." With an eye to capturing the foreign markets for his new coins, perhaps even with an appreciation that Solon's reform had pushed the inflation of the currency too far, Peisistratus now even slightly increased the weight of the coins. In the Attic weight system established by him the drachma weighed 4.37 grammes, as against the 4.21 grammes of the Euboic standard adopted by Solon. The Athenian coinage now commenced that remarkable conquest of ancient markets, in consequence of which the "owls" of Athens are today found in hoards from Spain to India, from Southern Russia to the Nile Cataracts. I submit that it was the economic revival, commencing only under Peisistratus, which has colored the statements of later writers, so that they ascribe success to Solon's plan rather than to the safer or more fortunate acts of a hated tyrant. Be that as it may, we must say that when once the Athenian people had secured a good thing, they knew it and held

on to it so long as they were politically independent. The Attic tetradrachm maintained its justly deserved credit for fineness of standard and correctness of weight for over four centuries after Peisistratus. Furthermore, in the words of one of our great modern historians, it is a remarkable fact that, though the admiration entertained at Athens for Solon was universal, the principle of his money depreciation was not only never imitated, but found the strongest tacit reprobation; whereas at Rome, as well as in most of the kingdoms of Europe, we know that one debasement of the coin succeeded another. In other words, the democracy of Athens stands far above the Senate of Rome and far above the modern kingdoms of France and England (and now, our author could have added, of the United States, too) in respect of honest dealing with the coinage. Henry Ford says that "History is the bunk," and so its lessons are disregarded and we are back to the days of Solon—but have we even a Solon among our Professors?

I have sung high praises for the good sense and financial acumen of the Athenians through so many centuries in keeping their coinage pure and honest. Lest some critic cries aloud, I must state here that once, and only once, in all this long period did Athens for a moment recede from her high ideal. That moment came in the darkest hour of her need, in the last years of the Peloponnesian War, not long before the final battle of Aegospotami, when her last recourses were gone and when the gold which the state had secured in 407 by melting the sacred vessels and the golden Nikes of the Parthenon had been absorbed like a drop in a bucket of water. Then, and only then, did Athens bring herself to issue a fiduciary coinage of copper plated with silver—a true "necessity Issue." In the circumstances there was nothing else left for her to do. The money was never intended to continue after the dire need was past, and as soon as the state was able these plated pieces were recalled and the good, old, pure, silver "owls" issued once more. We today possess the echoes of this interesting and historic currency in numerous specimens found from time to time around Athens and in certain passages from the "Frogs" and the "Ecclesiazusae" of Aristophanes. "The herald proclaims: Let no one henceforth accept copper; we are now using silver!"

In later Greek coinages numerous instances occur which suggest the presence or results of deliberate coinage inflation, while others, again, are mentioned by the historians. But we cannot delay with these tonight. I am sure, however, that a careful study would well repay the time spent. Let us therefore proceed to that other famous monetary inflation which was carried out by Rome in the course of her life-and-death struggles with Carthage.

Within the past few years our entire conception of the earlier coinages of Rome has been completely altered by the brilliant researches of Mr. Mattingly, of the British Museum. Our previous knowledge, based on a touchingly implicit faith in the utter trustworthiness of Pliny, has had to be largely revised. Into the details I cannot enter here, but must refer you to Mr. Mattingly's publications, from which much of what follows is taken.

The outbreak of the First Punic War finds the Romans issuing prolific series of silver "nummi," or didrachms, backed at Rome itself by the huge production (huge in more senses than one) of the liberal bronze asses and their subdivisions. This first great struggle with Carthage was indeed severe, but Rome emerged triumphant and the large indemnity exacted from the defeated enemy greatly eased the financial strain. The only result noticeable to us in the coinage is a partial falling off in the weight of the heavy bronze coins. This can hardly be termed a real inflation, as the weights of the accompanying silver remain unchanged. The reduction in the bronze pieces may have signified but little more than when we ourselves changed from the large to the small cent in 1856-57. In the Second Punic War, however, things were very different. Then, as you know, disaster after disaster befell the Romans, new army after new army had to be raised and equipped to replace those successively destroyed or captured by Hannibal; campaigns were carried on simultaneously in distant Spain, in Sardinia, in Sicily and throughout the length and breadth of Italy; fleets of ships had to be built and maintained; the rich lands of Italy were ravaged, fought over and devastated; cities and allies revolted or were torn away from Rome by her implacable enemy. Little wonder that the republic was ere long brought to the direst straits. As early as 216-5 B. C., after the battle of Cannae, the

shortage of money became so acute that special triumvirs were appointed to provide against this danger. No funds could be supplied to the armies in Sicily and Sardinia, and their commanders were left to their own ingenuity and resourcefulness. The tributum (or special assessment of 1 per 1000 on capital assessment) was doubled and continued annually. The following winter of 215-214 the desperate needs of the army in Spain found cash completely exhausted and borrowing was resorted to. In 210 a new and fearful crisis arose and something more had to be done. The Senators handed over to the triumvirs practically the whole of their available wealth in gold, silver and bronze (what a nerve-shattering example for our own Senate! Can you imagine them doing likewise?). The example set by the Senate was followed by the Knights and then by the common people. In 209 B. C. the last reserve of gold was drawn upon. But now things commenced to improve. The splendid victory of the Metaurus in 207 B. C. removed all immediate danger, and even before the war ended steps were taken to repay the great loan of 210 B. C. Installments were promised for 204, 202 and 200, and the first two were duly paid, but the third was interfered with by the outbreak of the Macedonian war. When the war ended the state had vast accumulations of debt, as the tributum (or assessments) mentioned above were in theory forced loans, repayable as and when the state could find the opportunity. The Carthaginian indemnity and the spoils of Macedon and Asia did help out considerably, but Livy tells us that as late as 187 B. C. twenty-five and a half of the assessments (31 collected altogether) were still outstanding. And then we get the astounding information that in one colossal effort the entire debt was paid off! Even the spoils of Asia and Syria, recently defeated, could not possibly have accomplished this, and it is Mr. Mattingly's plausible theory that it was at this very juncture that the denarius was first issued. Together with the denarius appeared the sextantal as (that is, the as reduced to one-sixth of its original weight).

This was certainly currency inflation. The silver, the ordinary circulating medium of the time, was reduced by one-third, and the accompanying bronze to a quarter of its former weight. The immediate effects of this step do not seem to have been dire, at least nothing is mentioned of serious economic consequences. We must remember that untold quantities of hard cash, in gold and silver, had come into the coffers of the state through the Carthaginian, Macedonian and Syrian victories. In addition, Strabo tells us, that just about this time a rich gold strike was made in Noricum, near Aquileia, which resulted in a veritable gold rush. The price of gold is said to have fallen in Italy by a third within the space of a few months. With these accumulated stores of precious metals Rome wiped its great debt completely off the slate at one fell swoop. Our ancient sources speak of the vast amount of coin circulating in Rome at this time. There was a veritable orgy of spending. No doubt prices rose in consequence, but as everybody had plenty of cash there seems to have been no ill effects felt. As the Laurian mines had come to the rescue of Athens some 350 years before, so now the spoils of conquest and the Aquileian gold came to the rescue of Rome.

Not so happy was Rome's next venture into inflation! Passing over certain minor tamperings with currency at Rome before our era I come to the slight reduction in weight of the aureus and the denarius under Nero. That was not so serious and there seems to have been good reason for the step in the peculiar economic situation of the time. What really was serious was the additional 10 per cent. debasement instituted for the first time in the silver coin. Once started it was difficult to stop, and so we find such apparently good rulers as Trajan adding 15 per cent. of alloy, Marcus Aurelius 25 per cent., Septimus Severus 40 per cent. of alloy to the denarius. Thus far the currency inflations which we have studied have been comparatively mild, their results perhaps beneficial rather than serious, because they were carried out and regulated by those acute business men, the Athenians, and those hard-headed realists, the Romans of the republic. No place there for professors—crackpots, as our friend Al calls them! Nero takes the first really vicious step—and perhaps we are unnecessarily malicious in pointing out that Nero was brought up under the tutelage of Seneca the scholar and rhetorician. The professors seem now to be getting into the saddle! Caracalla issues the double denarius, a fraud if there ever was one, as it

did not contain twice the amount of silver of even the debased denarius. From now on things went from bad to worse. Hitherto the entire currency structure had been sustained by the continued excellence in weight and fineness of the gold aureus, the silver denarius becoming merely more and more of a fiduciary coin. Under Valerian and Gallienus both gold and silver coinage went completely to pieces. The weights of Gallienus gold are extraordinary in their variety and uncertainty—the aureus must now have circulated only as bullion—and frequently pretty doubtful bullion at that, to judge by the dubious color of many of the coins. At the same time the debased silver became worse and worse, until at the close of the reign it was little more than copper washed with tin. The ancients may not have known the use of paper for money, but they now possessed a pretty good substitute.

But I digress! The excavations carried out by Yale at Dura, on the Euphrates, have uncovered for us almost intact a city which came to a sudden end about 257 B. C., or only just before the Roman currency went over the brink, though it had now been rapidly sliding down hill for some ten years. In Dura have been found numerous shops whose owners apparently had the habit of scratching their accounts in the plaster covering the walls. By these we learn that in spite of the increasing currency inflation of the previous years the prices of commodities by 257 had not yet risen to any appreciable extent. Here is a notice to our pundits in Washington that it may take many years noticeably to raise commodity prices by reducing the content of the dollar. At the end of Gallienus' reign, however, and under his successor, Claudius, the crash came. Though, unfortunately, we as yet have no Dura to give us details of this period, we do know from chance remarks of various authors and by the papyri of Egypt that prices soared to dizzy heights and misery and want were widespread throughout the empire. Aurelian's attempt to reform the currency was abortive, and it was not until Diocletian again established an honest currency of good pure gold and silver that order was once more restored and a sound basis erected for the succeeding flourishing years under Constantine the Great and his sons. Rome had now apparently learned her lesson, and, what is more, passed it on to her successor, Byzantium. The honest weight and purity of the gold solidus, established by Constantine, was not once tampered with by the central governments of Rome and Constantinople for a period of over seven hundred years! What an example!

Doubtless, if Roman libraries were still available to us, we would read therein many specious promises of what enormous benefits would accrue from the introduction of this awful stuff. Recently I have read some of the things printed in the eighteenth century advocating the use of paper money, and have found therein passages like the following: The paper medium is easy of exchange and not so apt to corrupt the mind. It animates the farmer; keeps him to the plow; brightens and enlivens all his rural schemes; reconciles him to hard labor; and makes him look fat and cheerful. The author goes on to say: "You must do by your bills as all wise men do by their wives; make the best of them. It is an acknowledged theorem that there is no doing without wives. The lonesome and sour philosopher would frankly confess that women are necessary evils. The great skill is to cultivate the necessity and make it a happiness; for that end wise men love their wives; and what ill-convenience they find in them they bury . . . such a temper of mind will forever not only secure the currency of our bills, but will most certainly keep up their value equal with money."

WE CAN'T RECOMMEND THIS PLAN FOR FINDING COINS.

Attacked by robbers, a Rumanian farmer named Ilia Ibescu and his daughter were tied to a beam while their home was plundered. The two struggled desperately to free themselves, and suddenly, with a loud crunch, the beam gave way and a shower of rubbish fell on them. The daughter picked something from the floor. It was a gold coin. Searching, the pair found no fewer than 110 coins, which it appears, had been hidden in a hollow in the beam by Ibescu's uncle.—Newspaper Clipping.

A Short Introduction to the Origin of Orders and Decorations

By ROBERT D. SHANK, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Copyright, 1934.)

In tracing the origin of so ancient an institution as the ecclesiastical and secular orders the writer is cognizant that a subject of such broad scope could not possibly be encompassed in this short paper. However, an attempt has been made to cover the most important phases briefly, and to eliminate as much as possible those aspects not pertinent to numismatic interest.

In order that we may appreciate the significance of those precious bits of metal that adorn the breasts of our men of the Army and Navy it is essential that we know something of their history, and for this history we must begin with a little group of eremites, who, seeking seclusion from worldly affairs for the sake of religious contemplation, settled in Egypt about the second century.

Although the exactness of this date is problematical, since the genesis of monastic orders is enveloped in the obscurities of antiquity, the time is reasonably correct, for we find as early as A. D. 300 a certain Basil had introduced the monastic doctrine throughout Asia Minor, where it gradually spread over the East.

About the middle of the fourth century one Pachomius urged the adoption of a coenobitical system and prescribed ninety-five rules to govern these monastic institutions. Among Pachomius regulations were the three fundamental vows of poverty, obedience and charity.

Two hundred years later Benedict, an Italian of distinguished family, introduced a more simplified code of laws, and added to the three aforementioned vows another—that of performing a specified amount of manual labor daily. He further decreed these vows be made perpetual.

Until A. D. 850 the Benedictines, for they were now so designated, extended their power, wealth and possessions and enlisted in their ranks the most learned and influential men. They patronized the arts and sciences, encouraged literature, farmed the lands and made possible education (to a select few) in their schools. This growth, while of an undisputed value, attracted many men of a worldly character who were unsuited to the monastic professions. The result was a decline in monastic discipline and a consequent "departure from their primitive austerity."

During the next two centuries (by the end of the eleventh) the order had fallen into general disrepute and numerous efforts were made to revive its pristine regulations. From these attempts at reform arose the Carthusians, Cistercians and many others. All, however, may be classified as reformed orders of Benedictines.

In the eleventh century a second and equally important monastic family came into existence. These were termed the Augustinians, so called from a former bishop of Hippo, from whose doctrines a new monastic regime, less strict in their discipline, was established. Like the Benedictines they prospered and spread over Europe, but subsequently underwent the inevitable vicissitudes of the times.

Thus, briefly, we trace the rise of monachism from a gathering of religious recluses in the second century, the expansion of the institution in the fourth and fifth centuries, the influence of Benedict in the sixth, the establishment of reformed orders in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and the founding of a new group under the more conducive regulations of the Augustinian Rule. We are concerned, however, only with the Augustinian orders because their rule formed the basis of the ecclesiastical or military-religious orders.

Previous to the eleventh century there had resided in Jerusalem a congregation of Benedictines who for over 300 years had undertaken the protection of Christian pilgrims in the Holy Land, but, owing to constant harassment by the infidel and the lack of adequate funds their work was more or less inconclusive.

About 1048 some merchants from the kingdom of Naples, whose commercial activities in Syria had brought them into Jerusalem, obtained permission from the Caliph of Egypt—the Holy Land at the time being under

Ottoman control—to erect a church for the shelter of these pilgrims. To strengthen the enterprise Pope Leo IX took it under his apostolical protection and granted the founders of this church permission to solicit donations in the furtherance of the work. In consequence of the publicity attendant upon the widespread appeal for funds there was an immediate increase in the influx of the devout to the Holy Land, and so great ultimately became the multitudes visiting the sacred places that it became necessary to add a hospital, where during the first of the Crusades many of the wounded soldiers were cared for. Moreover, certain of the crusading princes, moved by the compassionate conduct of the brethren in administering to the sick, endowed the hospital with money and estates. Other benefactions naturally followed, and in the course of half a century the number of persons attached to the hospital had greatly increased.

In 1099, after Jerusalem had been conquered by Godfrey of Bouillon, a deputation was sent to Rome to petition the papacy to remove the hospital from its Benedictine jurisdiction and consecrate it, under Augustinian Rule, to St. John the Baptist. This petition, over the signature of Bouillon, was tantamount to a demand and had for its purpose one primary objective—that of changing the order from a nursing society to a military organization. Since such a request did not conflict with the regulations of the Augustinian Rule the Pope approved the petition in toto. He did, however, stipulate that the members of the order be divided into three classes. First, Knights, who must be of noble birth; second, Chaplains to conduct services in the churches of the order; third, Serving Brethren “who, not being gentlemen,” would act as squires to the Knights, and to these three grades was added a fighting force—inferior brethren of the order, officered by Knights. Thus did the patriarch of ecclesiastical confraternities, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the model from which all subsequent orders were fashioned, come into existence.

For nearly a century the order prospered in Jerusalem, but when that city fell to the great Saladin the order retired to Acre, and a hundred years later when Acre was stormed and taken the Knights of St. John removed to Cyprus. Using Cyprus as a base of operations, they conquered the Island of Rhodes, where they remained under Soliman the Magnificent, after a long and successful siege, forced its surrender and the Knights were again homeless. After this defeat they retired to Messina and subsequently to Rome. While in Rome Charles V granted them—in the finest example of a double-buttoned document extant—Malta, which they occupied until Napoleon I seized the island and dissolved the ancient order.

The ecclesiastical habit of the Knights is a black matle symbolic of the camel's skin worn by their patron, St. John the Baptist. On the left side—over the heart—is sewed a white linen cross of eight points. In time of war the Knights were attired in scarlet surcoat with the square white cross of the order on breast and back “so that the enemy might never mistake them.” The badge of the order, which is worn suspended from a gold chain or wide black ribbon, is the well-known Maltese cross of gold enameled white, the wearing of which was formerly an exclusive privilege of Princes of the Blood, but was generalized in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

During the brief tenure of Jerusalem by the Christian kings the second of the great hierarchical confraternities, the Poor Knights of Christ and of Solomon's Temple—or the Order of the Knights Templar—had its origin. Unlike the Order of St. John, it was a military organization from its very beginning, recruiting many of its original members from among excommunicated knights—of which there seems to have been many—who had gone to the Holy Land seeking fortune and adventure. The first few years of the order's existence were rather precarious; at times reaching such extremes that they were able to survive only through the charitable donations of travelers and merchants in the Holy Land.

As might be expected, this practice of receiving excommunicated knights into the order brought them into open feud with the diocesan bishops, but as the order gained in numbers and influence this and other important privileges were formally recognized, through the intercession of Bernard at papal council in 1128. This prerogative later led to the most important privilege of the order—the immunity from sentence of excommunication.

Within little more than a century the Knights Templar emerged from a military brotherhood, that had bordered on little less than destitution, to

one of the wealthiest and most influential factors in European politics. How such a transition could be accomplished in so short space of time is difficult to understand. Obviously, the order was the recipient of rich endowments, but it is probable their great wealth and power was derived from the lending of money, their Temple in Paris being the center of the world's money market. Since the Church had denounced usury (interest) private enterprise had never been in the business, except secretly, of lending money. For safe keeping, kings and the lesser nobility had deposited their revenues in the vaults of the Templars, who had, in turn, loaned the money on adequate security, and, by using an ingenious device—a nominal rental to be applied on the principal as against a real rental—they were able to circumvent the Church's prohibition against usury.

It was during this period that the power of the Knights Templar reached its zenith. Their castles and estates were scattered from "Armenia to Ireland"; their grand master ranked as sovereign prince, and is reputed to have had the largest number of troops under a single command; they enjoyed the right of having their own clergy, and with this and other privileges the order constituted a church within the Church and, in France at least, a state within the state, which situation did not lend itself to the French king, Philip IV's plans for a strong national monarchy.

For several years Philip, with a covetous eye on the extraordinary riches of the order, had sought a way to curtail their growing power that he might ultimately appropriate their revenues to fill an exhausted treasury and bolster his own debased coinage. Also, he cherished another ambition, that of consolidating all of the ecclesiastical orders under the control of the French crown. However, constant friction with Pope Boniface VIII and the results of a disastrous campaign in Flanders obliged him to defer any immediate attack upon the order.

Meanwhile Philip's quarrel with the papacy had reached such a crucial point that he dispatched soldiers to imprison the Pope at Anagni, from which his Holiness subsequently escaped, only to die shortly afterwards. His successor, Benedict XI, after a short pontificate, was poisoned at Perugia, and Clement V, a Gascon, and formerly a bishop of Bordeaux, was chosen to succeed Benedict.

It is said Clement owed his tiara to Philip's diplomacy. In any event, Philip seized the first favorable opportunity (Friday, October 13, 1307) to order the arrest, through the Pope's Grand Inquisitor in France, of all the Templars within his realm on a charge of heresy and unspeakable immoralities. He further instructed his deputies to make a diligent search for the manuscript of the original French rule as well as any copy of a secret rule. In spite of a most exhaustive search none was ever found. It is to be doubted that one ever existed.

Unable to obtain the wanted documentary evidence to condemn the order as a whole, Philip forced confessions—some were rather grotesque—from the individual Knights, and called upon his distant cousin, James of Aragon, and his son-in-law, Edward II of England, to imitate his example. This initiative on the part of Philip the Pope interpreted as an encroachment upon the privileges of the Church. Meanwhile, the Pope suspended the powers of the Grand Inquisitor, but came to terms with Philip. In effect their agreement was that the persons and property of the Templars was to be handed over to a papal commission; the question of the guilt or innocence of the order to be settled at general council summoned to Vienna.

For five years evidence and testimony was heard, depositions recorded and confessions obtained, and at last Clement and Philip came to Vienna. By papal brief, not in the general council, but by private consistory, dated 3rd April 1312, Clement abolished the order of the Knights Templar, "reserving five of the offices for his own hand" and transferring the remaining estates of the order, except for the kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, Portugal and Majorca to the Knights of St. John; actually, however, Philip held them until his death.

The habit of the Knights Templar was a long white cloak and on the left shoulder a red cross. The badge of the order was a patriarchal cross, the shaft intersected by two transverse arms, enameled red, edged gold and worn at the breast pendant to a gold chain.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cataloguing Paper Money

By ROBERT H. LLOYD.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

Those who read through the auctioneers' lists from time to time, scanning the pages for paper money items, will not fail to find some lots which are disappointing because of the niggardly descriptions. It is not our purpose here to criticize, but merely to point out the effective and ineffective method of listing the United States Government issues of paper money in the auction catalogues. Accordingly, there will be shown examples, some fictitious and some selected from catalogues of recent date, which may be correct and concise, or, on the other hand, quite blind and ambiguous.

In cataloguing paper money of the United States several points must be considered. The "series" of a note does not make for full identity, since there have been series (1880, 1882, 1923, 1928, 1929) which are general terms for several distinct classes of notes.

Secondly, the color of the seal may be all-important. It is especially so on the issues from 1880 to 1902, and 1914, but is not important on the later series. It is also to be noted on some of the Fractional Currency issues. The size of the seal must be mentioned on some of the older bills, since many notes have "red" seals, both large and small, round or scalloped, spiked or with rays.

In the last place, most collectors of the Treasury series are interested in the combinations of fac-simile signatures of officials, which usually change with and during the various administrations. Therefore, omission of the signatures from a description removes exact identity from over three-fourths of all our currency notes as to year or administration of issue.

Needless to say, notes may be crisp but not uncirculated, and condition, as with all specialists, means everything.

Herewith are examples to illustrate the above points:

Wrong or ambiguous listing:

- Lot 862, \$1 bill, red seal, Unc. (What is it?).
- Lot 863, as last, but blue seal. (Many varieties).
- Lot 864, \$2, 1917 issue, crisp. (Four varieties).
- Lot 865, \$1, 1923, Seelman and White. (Two classes).

The same with incomplete descriptions:

- Lot 862, \$1, note, 1917, red seal. (Four varieties).
- Lot 863, \$1 Silver Certificate 1923. (Three varieties).
- Lot 864, \$2 U. S. Note, 1917 issue. (Four signatures).

The same corrected to exact listing:

- Lot 862, \$1, 1917, U. S. Note, Teehee and Burke, Unc.
- Lot 863, \$1, 1923, Certificate, Woods and Tate, V. Sc. Unc.
- Lot 864, \$2, 1917, U. S. Note, Elliott and Burke, Unc.
- Lot 865, \$1, 1923, Certificate, Speelman and White, Unc.

Signature combinations are of major importance and run throughout the series. Comparatively few issues are found with only one set of fac-simile signatures, while some issues have a dozen or so. There are cases where the "series" will place the note as to type or class, but in others they must be designated "United States Note," "Silver Certificate," and so on. In point of accuracy, the term "Legal Tender" no longer places the old "greenbacks," since other classes of issue have this quality at present. Class of note must be recognized in listing the new small currency, since all are "Series of 1928 and 1929."

There are some classes of notes that call for special attention in cataloguing. These are the Federal Reserve Series and National Currency series.

Example of Federal Reserve Bank Note:

- Lot 866, 2\$, Fed. Res. Bank of San Francisco 1918, Elliott and Burke, Unc.

The above lot corrected:

- Lot 866, \$2 Fed. Res. Bank of San Francisco 1918, Elliott and Burke, Clark and Calkins. Unc.

The above issue has the names of the bank officials engraved in the plate, and changes in these names create new varieties for the collector. It is encouraging to see that one cataloguer is now inserting these names of bank officials, and we venture that his listings will be esteemed by the specialists. It is important, since many of these notes are scarce, and a few are difficult to obtain in any condition.

Herewith is submitted a lot which has a minor variety in the plate:

Lot 867, \$—, 1914 Fed. Res. Note, New York, White and Mellon, Unc.

This variety of signature in these notes come in two styles. On the last emission the seals are found at right and left center of the note. On the earlier printings the seals are left of left center and right of right center.

Last of all are the National Bank notes, a field of great variety and interest, and with much local appeal. There are not only several series, but the rechartering of banks every twenty years caused new dates to appear on the notes of the banks of long standing. In fact, the date of the charter, will almost denote the series of more recent notes.

Examples of National Currency Notes:

Lot 868, \$5, 1882, American National Bk. of Columbus, Iowa, brown reverse, Bruce and Wyman, Unc.

Lot 869, as above, but with green reverse. Unc.

Lot 870, as above, but 1882-1908 on reverse, Unc.

Lot 871, \$10, same bank, 1902 series, red seal.

Lot 872, \$20, First National Bank, Columbus, Iowa, 1902-1908 series.

The above lots will bring out the important points that a collector will look for. The later series of these notes are now coming into their own, and we must recognize that the local man will be eager to find different styles of notes in his bank or banks that he looks out for. To mention but a few of these, the 1902 series, last of the large National Bank notes, comes with red seal, blue seal, 1902-1908 dates on reverse, without Treasury numbers, and lastly without district letters prefixing the charter number.

The Additional Currency notes of the 1908 act, known as the Series of 1902-1908, were discontinued at the institution of the Federal Reserve System in 1914. They are interesting as an attempt to remedy the currency shortage of the 1907 panic. Bearing the statement "Secured by United States Bonds or other securities," they resemble the Reserve Bank notes lately issued with the statement "Other eligible security." The plates of the reverses bearing dates 1902-1908 were discarded in 1913, but the face plates, with the statement above noted continued in use to the end, even though the notes were entirely secured by United States Bonds alone. What has been said here of the 1902-1908 notes applies in part to that issue of 1882 series known as 1882-1908 issue.

The above lots 868 to 872 are definite to a degree, but if space permits the cataloguer can always insert the charter date, and Treasury signatures.

In conclusion, the exact listing of paper is desirable to attract bids from specialists. Most discerning collectors will pass up an ambiguous listing, and few there are who will write the auctioneer for better descriptions of these lots. In priced catalogs it is the more desirable to make definite records of note prices.

Then, again, it is only fair to the seller, in order to insure him obtaining the largest number of intelligent bids on his lots. The result will be more revenue to the seller and more commission to the auctioneer.

Sometimes indefinite listings bring forth "conditional bids," these only to be valid if the lot conforms to the variety sought. Needless to say this causes more work for both cataloguer and bidder.

These remarks are intended to call attention to the current methods of listing in some catalogues. They are not directed at any one publisher or advertiser. The author has no particular dealer in mind. Of course there will be some conservatives who may frown, and say that this is another attempt to strait-jacket the dealers, by an attempt to regulate their classifying. Such is not the case in this article. These remarks are intended as helpful suggestions in a field that has had no up-to-date guide or reference until very recently. Let us bring our sales catalogues up to par with those of the continental dealers.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., August 15th, 1933.

Franklin's Influence On the American Monetary System

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

(a) His Ideas on Continental Paper Money.

After the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the Continental Congress prepared for the inevitable struggle for independence from Great Britain. There was very little gold or silver coin in the Colonies, and Franklin was among the first to suggest the use of paper money to meet the expenses of the war. When some members of Congress hesitated to adopt such a plan of financing the contest, he convinced them that such a course was not only absolutely necessary but entirely proper. Without this system of currency it would have been impossible to offer more than a short, feeble resistance to the British forces.

The first issue of Continental paper money was placed in circulation on July 25, 1775, under a promise of exchanging the notes against gold or silver within a period of three years. The total amount of this emission was \$3,000,000. By the end of the following year, 1776, the entire output exceeded \$24,000,000 of paper dollars. Congress, foreseeing a protracted war, began to grow apprehensive and uneasy, not knowing how it would ever be able to redeem such a large sum of bills of credit. A committee called upon Franklin for advice, and made known to him their misgivings. He replied as follows:

"Do not make yourselves unhappy; continue to issue your paper money as long as it will pay for the paper, ink, and printing, and we shall be enabled by its means to liquidate all the expenses of the war."

The rest of the story is well known. The proverb about the end justifying the means might also enter into the discussion.

(b) The Liberty Cap on Early American Coins.

In his will, dated at Philadelphia, June 23, 1789, he makes the following bequest:

"My fine crabtree walking-stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. It was a present to me from that excellent woman, Madame de Forbach, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ports." (I believe there is a German branch of this family known as Feuerbach von Pfaltz-Zweibrücken.)

Washington, on July 9, 1799, disposed of this relic in the following words:

"To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin in his will."

This historic item, which furnished the model for the Liberty Cap, and which probably antedates the well-known "Independence Medal" struck in France, is now, I believe, to be found in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

(c) His Views on Types for Copper Coins.

During the Revolutionary War, when there were proposals to strike metal money in the Colonies, as, for example, the well-known Continental Dollar in pewter, 1776, Franklin, although busy with his diplomatic duties in France, found time to write the following letter, which I quote from Sparks' "Life of Franklin," Volume viii, page 383:

Passy, 2nd October, 1779 (France).

Dear Sir: There has been an intention to strike copper coin, that may not only be useful as small change, but serve other purposes.

Instead of repeating continually upon every halfpenny the dull story that everybody knows (and what it would have been no loss to mankind if nobody had ever known), that George the Third is King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., &c., to put on one side some important proverb of Solomon, some pious moral, prudential or eco-

nomical precept, the frequent inculcation of which, by seeing it every time one receives a piece of money, might make an impression upon the mind, especially of young persons, and tend to regulate the conduct; such as, on some, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"; on others, "Honesty is the best policy"; on others, "He that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive"; on others, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee"; on others, "A penny saved is a penny got"; on others, "He that buys what he has no need of will soon be forced to sell his necessities"; and so on, to a great variety

To the President of the Congress.

B. FRANKLIN.

(d) The Franklin Penny.

On the 16th of October, 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the establishment of a mint. Among its provisions were: "After September 1, 1787, no foreign copper coins should circulate in the United States, and no copper coins issued by any State should pass at a greater value than one federal dollar for every two and one-fourth pounds of such copper, avoirdupois weight."

Nearly a year elapsed before Congress issued a federal copper coin. On the 6th of July, 1787 the following resolution was passed: "That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz., thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States' round it; and in the center the words 'We are one'; on the other side of the same piece the following device, viz., a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio,' and on the other the year in figures, 1787; below the dial, 'Mind your business.'" (From McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," Vol. I, page 403.)

Why Do Only a Few Men Collect Coins?

By FREDERICK B. TAYLOR, Waltham, Mass.

In the August, 1927, issue of *The Numismatist*, F. G. Duffield, editor, published an article by himself with the same title as the above. Deploring the small number of serious coin collectors, the writer expressed his opinion of this situation based in part on a factual study of how a number of our active collectors had first become interested in numismatics. In conclusion he said: "Let us discard the belief that because we have found coin collecting fascinating it must, as a matter of course, be equally attractive to everybody else and that anyone can be a collector. . . . This is the theory on which most of our publicity work has been based and conducted. But it is to a great extent a false theory."

The late Professor MacDougall, of Harvard, one of the world's eminent psychologists, listed some thirteen instincts that may be found to exist in every human being, each one more or less active. During the period of youth these instincts, with one or two exceptions, are most freely expressed, until, with the pressure of circumstance, environment, convention and habit, they may be repressed or inhibited. One of these instincts is the acquisitive instinct, recognized by all psychologists as a potent force in our mental make-up. And, true to form, this innate tendency to acquire and possess is most freely expressed in the first fifteen years of life, when boys, for example, collect hoards of marbles, stamps, coins, jackknives, pencils, etc., etc. Then comes the increasing pressure of outside activities and a truer sense of the proportionate value of things. Too often the pleasure and profit to be derived from the normal expression of this instinct in collecting worth-while objects is denied adults simply because time and opportunities are not available to renew these youthful pursuits in an intelligent and advanced manner. But this instinct still persists though more or less dormant in non-collectors. While the majority of persons have so successfully suppressed this acquisitive instinct that they are practically hopeless as far as ever becoming collectors, still we may say that every person is a potential collector.

There are millions of collectors in the United States who have no intention of suppressing this instinct. To enumerate the number of things actively collected and studied would be to fill many numbers of this magazine. But what seems to me extraordinary is that so few of these collectors are numismatists. I firmly believe first that many persons who collect nothing now would rapidly develop into enthusiastic coin collectors if approached in the right way, and second, that many who now collect other objects than coins would shift to numismatics if, again, they were approached correctly. How may we accomplish this?

First, we must not be forever trying to deprive people of their small lots of coins, but must suggest, rather, that they find out something about these coins; convince them that their historic interest is of more value than their cash value; that other interesting and curious coins may be purchased at correspondingly small prices; that even in the day's pocket change may appear a coin of interest or value—a 1922 cent, for example; and then that there is literature at hand which explains how to collect coins intelligently and into what fascinating ramifications this hobby will lead.

The activities of some of our more aggressive dealers in circulating "buying price lists" has certainly aroused interest in numismatics. It has not, however, produced many bona fide collectors. These lists have in many cases served to transfer to established collectors the nucleus of a collection from many potential collectors. They have encouraged potential enthusiasts to part with what they have, rather than to accumulate more. Unfortunately, dealers are pestered by large numbers of persons who have a few old coins, generally worthless stuff, which they hope to convert into much-needed cash. Everybody who is known to be a collector or dealer is constantly accosted with the same query, "What is this worth?" Mr. Duffield tells me of some two hundred-odd communications from persons with more or less worthless lots of coins to sell which he has received in the last year or so from people who think the A. N. A. is a firm of dealers. So much of their time has been taken by these people that dealers naturally become blunt, gruff, often discourteous to all who enter their quarters for the first time. It is unfortunate that this is so.

For example, I once sat in a dealer's office for an hour and witnessed four hopefuls handled in the usual manner. Two had nothing of value; one was offered 35 cents for a small lot that contained a fair Connecticut cent. The fourth visitor was a well-dressed man of about 50 who had a shoe box full of stuff. The usual gruff reception nearly turned this man away. But finally the contents of the box was dumped on a table and was rapidly divided into three piles—U. S. coins, colonial and foreign pieces, and junk. Quick estimates and rapid calculation and a price for the lot. The man was clearly disappointed, but said he didn't know what to do with the coins and might as well part with them then as later. In a few minutes he was gone and my dealer friend, a mighty good fellow, was leaning back in his chair, puffing his cigar, discussing the world in general, with an entirely different demeanor from the gruff, super-business-like attitude he had just displayed. Now I spotted this gentleman as a distinctly good prospect. I pictured an imaginary conversation I might have had with him had I been the dealer. My preliminary conversation would, in all probability, have been the same. But as I, in my imagination, sorted the motley collection, I would have stated quite casually:

"Ever read Treasure Island?"

"Treasure Island? Why, yes, years ago. Why?"

"Well, here's one of those 'piece of eight' those buccaneers were so greedy to get their hands on."

"No, really! I never knew there were any there."

"And here's an old Roman coin that is some eighteen hundred years old that somehow found its way into this shoe box."

"Good heavens, that dirty old coin! It must be quite valuable."

"No, as a matter of fact it isn't. There are lots of curious old coins here with all sorts of history behind them that I can't pay you as much for as a good cigar. But did you ever attempt to find out the history of any of these?"

"Why, no, I never did. They were among my brother's personal belongings. I've never bothered to look them over carefully."

"Would you be interested in learning something about them, in catalogu-

ing this lot for yourself? Because what I can pay you for these isn't very much, and it would be a shame to sell them for that now and regret it later."

"Why, I had intended to sell them. I hadn't thought of wasting any time on them."

"Well, you might find that your time wasn't wasted. Here's a little leaflet that will tell you how to go at it and where to go for information. I can help you a good deal and will be glad to." And right there either the matter ends and the coins are sold, or a new, and very likely lucrative, customer has been found—a client who, I warrant, will earn more profit for that dealer in future purchases than could have been made on turning over that one lot.

Dealers should have available material to attract and develop new accounts. Either they themselves or some organization should provide leaflets entitled, perhaps, "How to Start a Coin Collection" that should explain the initial steps, a leaflet of four pages to be given out free, which, in turn, would lead up to the purchase of more substantial and detailed literature, small cabinets, and additional coins. Such a leaflet would not be expensive. Two hundred dollars could provide a supply that would last a long time. A larger one, illustrated and more complete, could be sold for, say, 25c., by dealers, book and department stores.

Our local coin clubs can do a lot in fostering junior clubs, in welcoming new members. Many prospective members of local collectors' organizations are discouraged or disgusted by the commercial atmosphere which pervades meetings of some local organizations. Club meetings should be more than retail outlets for dealer members. And, though we may all be horse traders, we must respect the position of the new collectors. Once a man finds he has been gulled by supposed friends, that advantage has been taken of his ignorance, he's off his local club for good, and perhaps off numismatics also.

We should bear in mind that while it is difficult to develop serious collectors out of raw material there are plenty of collectors whose interest is not coins, medals, or paper money. We are not getting our fair share of converts. I cannot help but feel that the fault is ours. Each year a new crop of collectors is born. What are we doing to get them into numismatics instead of stamps, cigar bands, postmarks, butterflies, Indian relics, ivory elephants or what-not? We have an idea to sell, and it is worth some time and thought and money to put it across.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

RHODE ISLAND (Continued).

PROVIDENCE (Continued).

Roger Williams Bank.

(Incorporated 1803. Changed to Roger Williams National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Co. in 1900.)

782. \$1. Have no description.

783. \$1. C., figure of Neptune, 1 each side. R., eagle on limb, Ceres

- above, Indian below. L., eagle on limb, Liberty above, Indian maiden below.
784. \$1. C., large spread eagle with U. S. shield. R., girl's head, 1 above. L., lady's portrait.
785. \$1. Similar to No. 784 excepting ONE in red. 1864.
786. \$2. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture, 2 each side. R., portrait of Washington, portrait of three ladies above, portrait of girl seated below. L., portrait of Franklin, portrait of two ladies above, farmer with sickle below.



No. 786.

787. \$2. C., three allegorical figures, one crowning bust. R. and L., TWO DOLLARS on red die, 2 above.
788. \$3. C., Hope reclining, anchor, distant ship, 3 each side. R., anchor in circle. L., man's portrait.
789. \$5. C., shepherd boy watching flock of sheep, 5 right. R., Ceres, FIVE above. L., three allegorical figures with shield.
790. \$5. C., figure of Commerce, 5 each side, spread eagle below. R., State die. L., man's portrait.
791. \$10. C., Mercury seated in clouds holding purse and wand. R. and L., allegorical figure, 10 below.
792. \$10. C., Neptune seated, 10 each side. R., spread eagle on limb of tree. L., man's portrait.
793. \$20. C., State arms, farmer seated on right, figure of Commerce on left, distant steamer. R., lady's portrait, 20 above. L., 20.
794. \$50. C., title, Indian below. R., sailor erect, 50 above. L., figure of Neptune seated in shell, 50 above.
795. \$100. C., portrait of a lady. R., Indian seated on rock, 100 above. L., marine view, 100 above.
796. \$500. C., allegorical representation of Commerce and Manufactures. R., medallion head of Washington, 500 above. L., medallion head, D above.
797. \$1000. C., marine view. R., Justice, 1000 below. L., Ceres, 1000 below.

Slater Bank. (N. Providence.)

(Incorporated 1855 at Pawtucket, R. I. Changed to Slater National Bank 1865. Incorporated as Slater Trust Co. 1900.)

798. \$1. C., view of Pawtucket Falls. R., portrait, 1 above. L., Minerva seated, 1 above.
799. \$2. C., similar to No. 798. R., man's portrait, 2 above. L., allegorical figure, TWO above.
800. \$5. C., similar to No. 798, portrait at right. R., figure of Industry, 5 above. L., V.
801. \$10. C., title, view of Pawtucket Falls below. R., TEN on X, milkmaid and cow, 10 above. L., man's portrait, 10 above.
802. \$50. C., Lovers at well. R., cherub, 50 above, portrait of Slater below. L., cherub, 50 above, mechanic below.

803. \$100. C., Liberty and eagle. R., figure representing Manufacturers, 100 above. L., portrait of Slater, C above.
 804. \$500. C., figure of Fame blowing trumpet. R., blacksmith, 50 above. L., portrait, 500 above.

Smithfield Lime Rock Bank.

(Incorporated 1823 at Smithfield, R. I. Location changed to Providence 1847. Title changed to Lime Rock Bank in 1859.)

805. \$1. C., allegorical figure, anvil and forge in background. R., portrait of Washington, ONE above and below. L., female seated, ONE above and below.
 806. \$2. C., spread eagle on rock. R., farmer boy, 2 above. L., Ceres and cherub in figure 2, TWO above and below.
 807. \$3. Similar to No. 564, excepting title.
 808. \$5. C., five cherubs grouped around large 5, 5 each side. R., FIVE. L., portrait of female with compass, FIVE above, 5 below.
 809. \$5. Similar to No. 565, excepting title.
 810. \$10. Similar to No. 566, excepting title.
 811. \$20. Similar to No. 567, excepting title.
 812. \$50. C., man and woman seated. R., cherub in sailboat. L., Minerva, 50 above.
 813. \$100. C., spread eagle on limb of tree, canal scene in background. R., Ceres seated. L., Vulcan seated, 100 above.

State Bank. (Incorporated 1850. Liquidated 1893.)

814. \$1. C., figure of Commerce beside State arms. R., house and trees, 1 above. L., 1 in each corner.
 815. \$1. C., interior view of blacksmith shop. R., portrait of Columbus. L., allegorical figure. ONE on four corners. 1850.
 816. \$2. C., passenger train, portrait of female at right. R., similar to No. 814. L., 2.
 817. \$3. C., similar to No. 814. R., portrait of female, 3 above. L., public building and trees, 3 above.
 818. \$5. C., similar to No. 814. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., public building and trees, 5 above.
 819. \$10. C., similar to No. 814. R., public building and trees, 10 above. L., three figures on cliff, TEN below.
 820. \$10. C. and R., similar to No. 819. L., three figures on rock, 10 above, TEN below.
 821. \$20. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture, Commerce, etc. R., public building and trees, 20 above. L., figure of Agriculture, and sailor.
 822. \$50. C., similar to No. 814. R. and L., portrait of a lady, 50 above.
 823. \$100. C., spread eagle and shield. R., lady's portrait, 100 above. L., view of building and trees, 100 below.
 824. \$500. C., three allegorical figures, distant train and ship. R., 500 above and below. L., Indian maiden, 500 above.
 825. \$1000. C., figures representing Commerce and Agriculture; canal scene, etc. R., 1000 above and below. L., 1000, M above.

Traders Bank.

(Incorporated 1836. Changed to Traders National Bank in 1865. Liquidated 1896.)

826. \$1. C., allegorical figure supporting ornamental 1, 1 right. R., sailor erect, figure of Agriculture, ONE above. L., girl's portrait, 1 above.
 827. \$1. C., Ceres seated, Mercury flying on right, griffin on safe on left. R., Liberty seated. L., wharf scene. ONE on four corners.
 828. \$1.25. Have no description.
 829. \$2. Have no description.
 830. \$2. C., State arms, spread eagle on right, Liberty on left. R., sailor erect, 2 above. L., milkmaid seated, farmer holding sheaf and rake, 2 below.

831. \$2. C., Neptune seated in car drawn by sea horses, Ceres soaring in clouds. R., Hercules combating with dragon, 2 above. L., St. George fighting the dragon, 2 below.
832. \$3. C., two Indians, forest scene, Indian chief at left. R., Washington standing by his white horse, 3 above. L., drovers and cattle, 3 above and below.
833. \$3. C., vessel under full sail, 3 left. R., two children, 3 above. L., figure of Hope, lighthouse, vessel, etc., THREE above.
834. \$5. C., sailor seated, distant steamship. R., eagle, 5 above. L., female portrait, V above.
835. \$5. C., agricultural implements and products, etc. R., Liberty and eagle. L., ship launching. V in four corners.
836. \$10. C., large ox, X each side. R., drover and cattle, TEN above, 10 below. L., figure of Agriculture on right of anvil, Vulcan on left, Mercury in background, TEN DOLLARS above, 10 below.
837. \$20. C., wharf scene. R., figure of Commerce, Indian, 20 above, XX below. L., ship upon stocks, XX above.
838. \$50. C., similar to No. 837. R., interior view of shoemaker's shop, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.
839. \$100. C., title, allegorical figure below. R., Samson and the lion, 100 above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED.

Union Bank. (Incorporated 1814. Liquidated 1890.)

840. \$1. C., figure representing Commerce. R., female seated holding telescope, 1 above. L., Justice seated, 1 below.
841. \$2. C., Hope seated, distant ship, 2 each side. R., 2 TWO 2. L., TWO.
842. \$2. C., three figures representing Justice, Agriculture and Commerce. R., ship, 2 above, TWO below. L., milkmaid seated, TWO above and below.
843. \$3. Similar to No. 841, excepting denomination.
844. \$3. C., large ship. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above. L., three figures on cliff.
845. \$5. C., Commerce seated, V right, 5 left. R., FIVE. L., V FIVE V.
846. \$5. C., portraits of five Presidents on large V; spread eagle perched on two flags in background. R., steamboat, 5 above. L., anchor on shield, 5 above. Printed back. 1856.
847. \$5. C., Ceres seated on plow. R., steamboat, 5 above. L., figure representing Agriculture, 5 below.
848. \$10. C., large steamship and sail vessels. R., figure representing the Fine Arts, 10 above. L., portrait of Franklin, X above, 10 below.
849. \$50. C., allegorical figure, ship on stocks, 50 each side. R., RHODE ISLAND, L above and below. L., L, 50 above and below.
850. \$100. C., State arms, etc., 100 each side. R., RHODE ISLAND, C above and below. L., C, 100 above and below.
851. \$500. C., ships, city and lighthouses, 500 each side. R., RHODE ISLAND. L., D. 500 on four corners.

Westminster Bank. (Incorporated 1854.)

852. \$1. C., rural scene, farmers at lunch. R., beehive in garden, 1 above. L., man's portrait, 1 above.
853. \$2. C., title of bank, two allegorical figures below. R. and L., portrait, 2 above.
854. \$5. Have no description.
855. \$5. C., view of Providence. R. and L., man's portrait, 5 above.
856. \$10. C., two portraits. R., cutter under sail, 10 above. L., large steamship, etc., TEN above.
857. \$20. C., farm scene, portrait of young lady on right. R., portrait, 20 above. L., 20 below. TWENTY outlined in red lathework.
858. \$50. C., Commerce seated, small portrait each side. R., lady's portrait. L., man's portrait, 50 above.
859. \$100. C., title, eight horses and a colt in field below. R., portrait, 100 above. L., 100 above.

860. \$500. C., eagle resting on globe, Ceres on right, Indian on left. R., man and woman seated, two figures in background, 500 above. L., FIVE HUNDRED.



No. 855.

Weybosset Bank.

(Incorporated 1831. Changed to Weybosset National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by Union Trust Company in 1904.)

861. \$1. C., Puritans surprising an Indian family. R., portrait of William Rhodes, 1 above. L., female portrait with kerchief, 1 above.
862. \$1. C., Indian in a duck-headed canoe. R., ONE, 1 above. L., female carrying a basket, RHODE above, ISLAND below. 1850.
863. \$1. Have no description.
864. \$1. Have no description.
865. \$2. Have no description.
866. \$2. C., sailor seated on bale, ships each side. R., State arms, TWO above. L., TWO, 2 above.
867. \$2. C., Goddess of Plenty raising lid on money chest. R., figure 2 on star above and below. L., RHODE ISLAND.
868. \$2. C., Elliott preaching to the Indians. R., portrait of William Rhodes, 2 above. L., portrait of female with kerchief, 2 above.
869. \$5. Have no description.
870. \$5. Have no description.
871. \$5. C., Indian on horse spearing a buffalo; prairie scene. R., portrait of William Rhodes, 5 above. L., anchor on shield, 5 above.
872. \$5. C., ship under full sail, small portrait of Madison at right, small portrait of Washington at left. R., figure representing the Fine Arts, 5 above. L., figure of Liberty, 5 above. 1861.
873. \$10. C., dog, key, safe, bills and money bags, female portrait each side. R., portrait of Clay, 10 above, X below. L., portrait of Harrison, X above, 10 below.
874. \$10. C., title, cornucopia, wand, barrels, etc., below. R., full-length figure of Washington. L., spread eagle on rock, TEN below.
875. \$10. C., title, figure of Commerce, etc. R., man's portrait. L., female portrait.
876. \$50. C., figure of Commerce, shield, anchor, ship, etc., 50 left. R., State arms, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.
877. \$100. Have no description.
878. \$100. C., title, 100 left, figure and State arms below. R., man's portrait, 100 above and below. L., spread eagle on rock, 100 below.
879. \$500. C., allegorical representation of Commerce, portrait of Millard Fillmore on right. R., 500 above. L., 500 below.

What Cheer Bank. (Incorporated 1853. Closed 1866.)

880. \$1. C., Indian seated on rocky cliff; river and distant city. R., female portrait. L., figure of Industry, 1 above.

881. \$2. C., two horses and a colt running in field. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., figure representing the Fine Arts, 2 above.
 882. \$5. C., State arms, surmounted by eagle, Justice on right, Liberty on left. R., Indian seated, 5 above. L., portrait, 5 below.
 883. \$10. C., cattle. R., anchor and bales, 10 above. L., portrait of Webster, 10 above.
 884. \$50. C., three sea nymphs floating in water, supporting a cherub. R., portrait of Clay, 50 above. L., Goddess of Plenty, FIFTY above.
 885. \$100. C., Liberty, etc. R., Commerce. L., Henry Clay seated.

RICHMOND.

Richmond Bank.

(Incorporated 1856. Closed 1866. Notes dated Alton, R. I. Location changed to Hopkinton in 1865.)

Washington County Bank.

(Incorporated 1856. Liquidated 1865. Notes dated Carolina Mills, R. I. Removed to Charlestown in 1863.)

SCITUATE.

Citizens Union Bank.

(Incorporated 1833. Changed to Scituate National Bank in 1865. Liquidated 1888.)

886. \$1. C., shield, eagle on right, Liberty on left. R., Ceres, 1 above, ONE below. L., Commerce, 1 below.
 887. \$2. C., spread eagle, iron castings, cannon balls, etc. R., TWO, 2 above, schooner and boat below. L., TWO, 2 below.
 888. \$2. C., battle at sea, 2 each side. R., portrait of an officer, 2 above. L., farmer, TWO above and below.
 889. \$2. C., Puritans around table, portrait of Clay at left. R., two figures, 2 above. L., figure of Agriculture, sailor, 2 above.
 890. \$3. C., Fame in clouds, globe and eagle. R., three cherubs, 3 above. L., Commerce seated, 3 above.
 891. \$5. C., five allegorical figures grouped around figure 5. R., Indian maiden, 5 above. L., Ceres seated, 5 above.
 892. \$10. C., William Tell shooting apple on his son's head, X each side. R., Washington Crossing the Delaware. L., portrait of Washington. 10 on four corners.
 893. \$20. C., Washington on horseback receiving scroll from Goddess of Liberty. R., portrait of Lafayette. L., eagle on shield. 20 on four corners.
 894. \$50. C., rural scene, L each side. R., man and cattle, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.
 895. \$100. C., steamboat, ship and sloop on left. R., three allegorical figures, 100 above. L., female; man and horse in distance, 100 above and below.

Hamilton Bank. (North Scituate.)

(Formerly Scituate Bank. Title changed to Hamilton Bank in 1841. Failed 1849.)

896. \$1. Have no description.
 897. \$1. C., two horses frightened by locomotive, medallion head at right. R., statue, ONE above and below. L., portrait of Webster, 1 on medallion head above. 1849.
 898. \$2. Have no description.
 899. \$2. C., Indian maid seated, bale, shield, caduceus, etc.; portrait of Washington at right. R., portrait of Taylor, 2 above. L., portrait of John Adams, 2 above. Ornamental 2 across note. 1849.
 900. \$3. C., Ceres seated, eagle, beehive, flowers, etc., 3 each side. R.,

- sailor erect. L., farmer. THREE above, 3 on THREE below. 1847.
901. \$5. C., spread eagle, anchor, boxes, bales, plow, etc., distant vessels, V each side. R. and L., FIVE, 5 above and below.
902. \$5. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, FIVE on medallion head on left. R., medallion head, 5 above and below. L., man's portrait, 5 above. 1849.

Scituate Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Title change to Hamilton Bank in 1841.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COMMENTS ON "THE CROWN OF GOLD."

An interesting article, entitled "The Crown of Gold," by Benj. G. Lowenstam, appeared in *The Numismatist* of December, 1933, concerning the specific gravities of coins and other metallic objects.

With full appreciation of Mr. Lowenstam's efforts in explaining the arithmetics involved in his method, readers must have been somewhat dumfounded at the fact that, in calculating the volume of a coin, no application whatever was made of Archimedes' principle—the very principle upon which the article was presumably based.

Then, too, the statement that, "He (Archimedes) knew that the heavier the body is in proportion to its volume the less water it will displace," is obviously quite erroneous and irrelevant. Indeed, quite the reverse is true of floating bodies, while a submerged body will displace exactly its own volume.

Mr. Lowenstam possibly intended to refer to the well-known principle of Archimedes, that a body immersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the displaced liquid.

This principle furnishes a method for obtaining the volume of a coin, medal, piece of jewelry, or any insoluble object of any shape. The object to be measured is suspended by a fine thread to an accurate balance, and is weighed first in air, then in distilled water at 4 degrees centigrade. The loss of weight is the weight of the displaced water, from which the volume of the displaced water is readily calculated—this volume being equivalent to that of the object itself. For example: If a coin loses 2.6 grams when weighed in water, 2.6 grams must be the weight of the displaced water. Since 2.6 grams of water is 2.6 cubic centimeters, 2.6 cubic centimeters must be the volume of the coin. The weight of the coin in air divided by this volume will give the specific gravity (grams per c. c.) of the metal or alloy. It is to be noted that a good scale or balance is the only measuring device necessary.

The rule and caliper method could hardly be applied very accurately in measuring the average thickness of a high struck medal, not to mention the king's new crown, and was certainly not the one used by Archimedes.

HOWARD H. KURTH.

557 Nott Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHY THE AUTOMOBILE APPEARS ON A CHINESE COIN.

Among the numerous dollar-size coins issued in China in the last few years was one showing on the obverse a late model automobile, which was illustrated in these pages at the time. Commenting on the issue we remarked that "the automobile has been everywhere, but China, usually the last in almost everything else, is the first to place it on a coin." At that time little was known here of the issue or why the automobile had been selected as the principal device on the coin. In the *New York Herald Tribune* of December 17, in special correspondence from Shanghai, the following explanation is given:

Chinese superstition attributes the violent death of General Chow Si-

keng, Governor of Kweichow Province from 1926 to 1929, to the minting of a Kweichow silver dollar bearing the design of an automobile. Kweichow Province has no railways, and until Chow's administration had few motor highways. General Chow was an enthusiastic exponent of road building and a few months after his assumption of office compelled the virtual rebuilding of Kweiyang, the provincial capital, by arbitrarily widening all of the city streets and constructing an extensive system of automobile highways.

To popularize road building, the Kweichow chief executive ordered the minting of a provincial silver dollar stamped on one side with the picture of an automobile. The coin had a standard silver content and was equivalent to the Chinese yuan. But the general's passion for rapid communication was destined to be the indirect cause of his death. During a campaign against a military rival, General Li Shao-yen, the provincial chairman was riding in a motor car at the head of his troops. Too far ahead of his forces, the general's car was surrounded by an enemy advance guard and he was slain.

Chinese soothsayers who attribute the death of the Chinese general to the minting of the "automobile dollar," have a different explanation of the executive's purpose in designing the new coin. They charge that the provincial chairman wished to have his own profile printed on the face of a new dollar in emulation of Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Yat-sen. Official modesty, however, forbade such a procedure, so the chief executive is said to have hit upon the clever subterfuge. Since he was known throughout Kweichow as the "motor road builder," General Chow gave instructions to design a new dollar coin featuring a motor car in bas-relief. That the implication might be unmistakable, the vegetation below the car were so arranged that they formed the characters "Si-chen," the personal name of Chow Si-keng.

It is said that the soothsayers predicted that the provincial chairman would die a violent death in a motor car accident as punishment for his pride and ostentation. General Chow's death was a misfortune to the province because at the time he was engaged in constructing two important trunk-line motor roads.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD.

Among the holiday greeting cards received by the editor was one from our friend John G. Watson, of Detroit. On this Mr. Watson shows a design of a Chinese coin, and, true to the manner in which the inscriptions on Chinese coins should be read, he has arranged the figures "1933" so that they read top, bottom, left, right. The word "Xmas" is arranged in the same manner. There are Chinese characters on the coin also which we translate to read "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year," although we may be wrong.

MEXICO TO COIN CUBA'S SILVER.

The Secretary of the Cuban Treasury has announced that there will be coined 2,000,000 pesos in silver. In addition, 18,000,000 pesos of paper money will be issued guaranteed by public. It appears that this new silver will be minted in Mexico and not in Philadelphia.—Wall Street Journal.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GETS KOREAN COINS.

Seven hundred and ninety-five ancient Korean coins have been presented to Columbia University by the Columbia University Club of Seoul, Korea, and the Columbia University Korean Library Association, according to Dr. Frank D. Fachenthal, secretary of the university.

Has Your Renewal for 1934 Gone to General Secretary Wilson Yet?

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The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the **15th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning shortly we will start the publication of a descriptive list of the copper coins of Germany and the old German States and Principalities. The list has been compiled by O. P. Eklund, of Spokane, Wash., and in arrangement will conform to similar lists of the copper coins of other countries by Mr. Eklund published in The Numismatist in the last few years. The author is perhaps the foremost collector of copper coins in the United States.

As collectors know, the series of copper coins of the old German States is extensive and the publication of the list will continue for several months. Collectors also know that many of the coins are difficult to properly attribute, and we feel sure that Mr. Eklund's list will be most helpful to all collectors, particularly the younger ones.

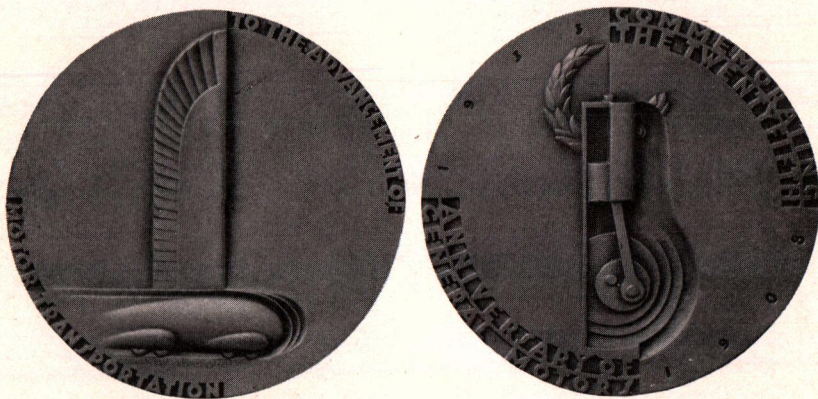
At the recent convention of the A. N. A. in Chicago the editor stated that the publication of the list was under consideration. Since that time both Mr. Eklund and the editor have received a number of letters strongly urging its publication. While these letters represent only a small percentage of our readers, we are confident the list will meet the approval of all collectors of foreign copper coins, as well as collectors generally.

The list will be liberally illustrated as usual from specimens in the author's collection.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION.

At a luncheon held by the National Alliance of Art and Industry at the Sherry-Netherland Hotel, New York City, in November, a gold medal was presented to Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, marking the 25th anniversary of the corporation. The relation of art to industry was stressed at the luncheon. The gold medal was produced by the Medallie Art Company, New York City, and a number have been struck in silver by the firm. It is illustrated here. It measures three inches in diameter.

The designs are by Norman Bel Geddes. In a circular accompanying the medal the designer says in part: "Since the development of the form of the motor car is so difficult to forecast, the car is very general in conception. In fact, it is merely an adaptation of a simple stream-lined form, justified solely in the fact that we do not know that ultimate efficiency in speed cannot be attained without conforming to nature's own laws for bodies moving through liquids and gases. The wing shares with the symbolic motor car the suggestion of the future of automotive transporta-



tion because the automotive vehicle is already conquering the distances of the air as well as those of the land. The wing is erect and rigid, thereby lending speed to the moving form beneath. The reverse pays tribute to the beginnings of the automobile. The remarkable achievements of the motor industry represent simply the successful exploitation of the gasoline combustion chamber. Here is the heart of the motor vehicle. To it comes the two elements of gasoline and electricity. Out of it goes the harnessed power that is generated in their meeting, power which has been translated by mechanical wizardry into miracles of comfort for human use."

This medal has been made in seven sizes by the Medallie Art Company—20, 10, 5, 3, 1½, 1⅛ and ¾ inches, and has been accepted by the Metropolitan Museum for their permanent exhibition, also by the American Numismatic Society and practically all the other art museums. It has received a great amount of publicity and is being shown in advertisements of the General Motors Corporation in the daily press. The medals are all struck in bronze, silver plated.

INFORMATION WANTED ON AN 1804 CENT.

Now that the facts regarding the 1804 U. S. dollar are fairly well established and I believe will be considered final, and as Mr. Botsford says to keep the pot boiling, I have a nut for the A. N. A. to crack that has long been on my mind and thereby hangs a tale about as follows.

More than 20 years ago I had some correspondence with a man in Pennsylvania and bought some coins from him, and not hearing from him for some months thereafter I wrote him. Shortly after I received a letter from his wife stating that her husband had died in the meantime and that she

wished to dispose of his coins. I wrote her that if she had any 1804 cents I would like to buy them, as I needed this date to complete my set of cents. In due course of time I received a package containing three 1804 cents. Two of these were only very fair and good, but one was fine and a very nice cent. I bought all three and added the fine one to my collection, and not until several years after did I discover that this 1804 cent had a different reverse from the others. On comparison I found that my 1804 cent had the same reverse as the 1803 with the fraction overstrike, with the 1 in the first 0 very plain. It is without die break of any kind and, so far as I can tell, is exactly the same as the others so far as the obverse is concerned.

I took this cent with me to the A. N. A. convention at Detroit, thinking I would exhibit it as a new find. I showed it to a big collector and dealer. He took it in his hand, flipped it over to his other hand and with scarcely a glance handed it back to me with the one word "Bogus," and went on installing his exhibit. This man was so discouraging that I did not exhibit or show it to anyone, but in conversation with another collector, I told him what I had. He said it might be possible that if it proved to be genuine it would be very valuable. On my way home from the convention in company with other A. N. A. members I showed this piece to two of them, and they showed some interest in it. One, a medalist and die sinker of Chicago, examined it closely under a strong glass and pronounced the date genuine, and said it would be impossible to get that 4 there without putting it under a die.

This cent has been in my bank box since the day I got home from the Detroit convention. Now I would like to know whether this cent is only a cheap made-over date and worth only a dollar or so as a curiosity, or a genuine new discovery of the highest rarity and value. Who will help me out? Who is competent to judge? I will be pleased to hear from anyone who is posted on the 1804 cents.

C. E. BRIGGS,

District Secretary for Iowa, A. N. A. Member 307.

400 18th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MEDAL FOR THIRTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

Expressing in medallic form its progress in thirty years of automobile manufacture, the Ford Motor Company recently issued a medal, which is illustrated here from a specimen from George J. Bauer, ex-President of the A. N. A. and president of the Genesee Motor Vehicle Company, of Rochester.



The medal is struck in brass. Both sides carry designs emblematic of the Ford automobile. The obverse has the dates, "1903" and "1933" and the reverse the inscription, "Thirty Years of Progress."

NEW FIVE-FRANC COIN IN CIRCULATION IN FRANCE.

The new five-franc coins have been placed in circulation in France and the pink printed paper notes with the casque-covered head of Marianne are being gradually withdrawn from the purses and fingers of the people. The new coins are 24-millimetres in diameter, or slightly smaller than the 10-franc pieces. They are of pure nickel and weigh 6 grams.

EUROPEAN NUMISMATIC NEWS.

The Deutsche Hartgeldsammler Zeitung is celebrating its tenth anniversary with a special edition. The editor, Mr. A. Lohse, of Hamburg, describes his last ten years of hard work to keep this magazine going through the years of inflation and other difficulties. Some of the collectors give interesting accounts of their experiences in obtaining rare specimens for their coin collection.



I am sending a photograph of the new one-mark piece made of pure nickel which is to be issued this month. The inscription on the obverse is "Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz," meaning "Common good before selfish gain." The weight is 4.8 grammes and the diameter 23 millimeters.

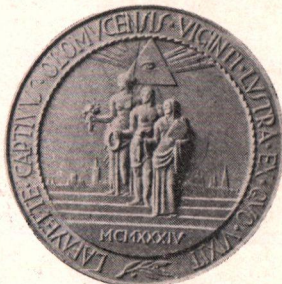
Poland is to issue a ten-zloty coin with the portrait of King Johann Sobieski.

The city of Königsberg, in Prussia, struck an amber medal to commemorate the 600th anniversary of its cathedral. The obverse pictures the dome, the reverse the coat-of-arms. Amber is found near that city in great quantities.

ERNEST KRAUS.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA MEDAL FOR GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The centenary of the death of Joseph Lafayette, Champion of Liberty, will be celebrated at Olomouc, where he was held as prisoner. Upon this occasion a commemorative medal will be struck in two varieties, with the inscription in Czech, Latin and French. The medal has been designed by the artist sculptor, Jules Pelikan. The diameter is 50mm. Festivities will



be held in connection with the celebration, which will take place at Olomouc in May, 1934. The committee recommends the booklet, "The Praise of J. M. P. Lafayette," by Mr. R. Pelisek, sold for 5 kronen. Orders for the medals and the booklet may be placed through Dr. Christian Turnwald, Lazarska 5, Praha II, Czecho-Slovakia.

WE WONDER WHAT THIS CAN BE.

Robert Sowders showed us the other day a silver dollar made in 1854 which is not as large as the silver dime of today. It is supposed to be U. S. money, but does not resemble in any way the silver dollar we get an occasional glimpse of.—Stanford (Ky.) Interior Journal.



Booth of the A. N. A., The Numismatist and C. C. C. at the Chicago Hobby Show.
 Left to right—Messrs. Kuebler, Cederlund, Josephson, Davis, Ripstra, Wilson, Rosholm and Mrs. Miller.

THE CHICAGO HOBBY AND ANTIQUE COLLECTORS' SHOW.

By ROLLO E. GILMORE.

The Middle West Hobby and Antique Collectors' Show started off with a bang on Saturday, December 2, and continued until December 7, with some 150 exhibitors fully set up with their displays of all sorts of collectors' materials. The exhibits were of such a diversified nature that they had an appeal to anyone having the "hobby" of collecting. Both the mezzanine floor and the main exhibit hall of the Sherman Hotel were covered with exhibits. This year the show included a juvenile department on the mezzanine floor, covering all types of attractions for the junior collector. O. C. Lightner, the manager of this exposition, had a fine lot of exhibitors, and all appear to be pleased with results and the prestige the Show has given them. The exhibits covered the following items: Minerals, historical documents, books, stamps, coins and cachets, old magazines, Christmas novelties, wood carvings, old violins, rare and unusual coins, medals, paper money, tokens, Indian relics, cloissone, antique glass and china, etchings,



Booth of the Koin-X-Change Shop at the Chicago Hobby Show.
Left to right, Rollo E. Gilmore, Ethel Gilmore and George Anderson.

silver hand-craft, quilts and coverlets, antique firearms, Lincolniana, butterflies, old prints and manuscripts, antique clocks, ship models, Boy Scout material, stamp magazines, coin magazines, old-time novels, old newspapers, miniatures, fossils, birds, cameos and precious stones, cactus and numerous other items of collectors' material.

Being numismatically inclined, I will report on the following:

The American Numismatic Association and the Chicago Coin Club had large adjoining booths under the management of J. Henri Ripstra, with the able assistance of Messrs. Rosholm, Cederlund and Mrs. Miller, all of the Chicago Coin Club. The Chicago Coin Club members attended the exposition in a body on Wednesday.

On the left of the A. N. A. booth was an attractive exhibit of the Koin-X-Change Shop, displaying rare and unusual coins, medals, paper money, celluloid buttons, Koin-Frames, rare documents, numismatic books and Indian relics. This booth was under the management of Rollo E. Gilmore,

assisted by George Anderson, Miss Ethel B. Gilmore and Miss Marie Matkin. To the right of the Chicago Coin Club booth was Irving Park Stamp, Coin and Antique Shop, under the management of C. Sam Carlson, exhibiting coins and stamps; the Numismatic Book Shop booth, under the management of Chas. E. Green, assisted by Mrs. Thelma Miller, exhibiting rare coins and numismatic books. Adjacent to them was the booth of L. Ronning, dealer in rare coins and stamps; Bryon Knobloch, dealer in Indian relics and coins; the DeSota Stamp and Coin Company, dealers in stamps and rare coins, under management of Norman Picht; Lawton's Antique Shop, dealers in antique jewelry, medals and coins; Albert Dahlquist, dealer in coins, antiques, Lincolniana, prints, etc.; Forest H. Sweet, dealer in historical autographs, prints and paper money, etc.

The numismatic exhibits by these different dealers made a very good showing, and considerable more interest in coins was displayed by visitors this year than in the previous year. The A. N. A. booth and the C. C. C. booth contained elaborate numismatic displays loaned by the following:

Political tokens and fractional currency, by R. E. Davis; old English coins and an old letter signed by Thomas Jefferson, by Miss Margaret Cabell; Continental and Colonial paper money and medals of the World War, by Harry Wilson; Roman, Egyptian, Phoenician and Syrian coins, by Earl Sheldon; Washington Bi-Centennial medals and foreign coins, by M. A. Powells; Theodore Roosevelt medals, by Stephen Mielcarek; medals of famous musicians, Queen Victoria Jubilee, Iceland, miniature and full-size military medals, by R. H. Rosholm; Kingfish medal, by Dr. Robert H. Jirka; the smallest gold coin, 1/32 ducat, by Ernest Jonas; collection of Presidential medals, by Chicago Coin Club; collection of siege and counter-stamped coins, by Ragnar Cederlund; collection of proof U. S. coins and medals, by Mrs. Thelma Miller; an 1804 silver dollar, the dream of all coin collectors, by N. E. Carter.

The Chicago Junior Coin Club, No. 1, was organized on Tuesday at the Hobby Show, with a roster of eight members. These were Curtis Reese, president; Warren McHenry, vice-president; Allan Goldsmith, secretary-treasurer; Robert Smith, Melvin Blaz, George Raymond, Penn Carolan and David Goldsmith.

Exhibits at the Hobby Show.

Following is an outline of what members of the American Numismatic Association and Chicago Coin Club had on exhibition at the second annual Hobby Show, held in Chicago, December 2 to 7, 1933. But first let me tell you it was a huge success. Everybody was well pleased, both visitors and exhibitors. There were one-third more exhibitors this year than last, and there were over three times as many visitors. There seem to be more collectors here in the Middle West than we thought, and who can only be reached through a Show like this. With a sponsor like O. C. Lightner, the Sherman Hotel will soon be too small for such a Show. We are indebted to him for furthering interest in collecting.

The A. N. A. and C. C. C. had six large cases and the following members were exhibitors:

E. Davis: 32 political campaign medals of 1860; 30 pieces of fractional currency used during and just after the Civil War.

Miss Margaret Cabell: Collection of early English silver and copper; a letter by Thomas Jefferson in his own handwriting.

M. Sheldon: 34 early tetradrachms of Greece, a very beautiful collection.

M. A. Powells: 50 Washington medals and tokens, including first and second prizes in the Literary Digest contest awards; about 40 pieces in proof and uncirculated condition of British Colonies.

Stephen Mielcarek: 25 medals and plaques pertaining to Theodore Roosevelt, in silver and bronze; a large bronze medal of Thomas Edison, 5 inches wide, 1 inch thick, extremely rare; Lincoln plaque, 7½x14 inches, with V. D. Brenner's autograph on the back.

Dr. A. M. Rackus: Quetzal feather money of the Mayas, extremely rare; bell money in bronze and copper; jade money and cocoa bean money, a very beautiful exhibit.

Mrs. Thelma Miller: About 200 pieces in sets and odd dates, most in proof

or uncirculated condition. A few sets of South America in brilliant uncirculated condition; 50 medals and tokens pertaining to Presidents.

Ernest Jonas: 1-32 ducat of Nuremberg, 1700, in gold. This piece attracted much attention because of its size, only 5mm. 3 Lincoln plaques in silver, bronze and leather, last one extremely rare.

J. Henri Ripstra: 18 presidential medals issued by the U. S. Mint, all in beautiful proof condition. Also the famous Waterloo medal, which it took Benedetto Pistrucci 38 years to finish the dies for, and for which he received £3,000. This medal is extremely rare.

Ragnar Cederlund: A collection of 300 pieces of obsidional coins and money of necessity, with many klipkes, some unique and extremely rare pieces. One of the finest and most complete collections ever shown at any time before in the Middle West.

R. H. Rosholm: 40 species from Norway, 1648 to 1800; set of Iceland medals; 17 plaques of music masters and 8 miniature war medals in bronze and silver.

Chicago Coin Club: 45 lots of coins and medals, all mounted in holders, donated by members and firms.

We had on exhibit an 1804 dollar lent us by N. E. Carter, of Elkhorn, Wis., and the Kingfish medal, lent by Dr. R. H. Jirka, of Chicago. These two pieces were of much interest to the public and were listed as an attraction in the daily press.

R. H. ROSHOLM.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Spain—The coin illustrated here is not new nor very recent, but it has not heretofore been illustrated in these pages. It is a 25 centimos of Spain, dated 1927. The regal crown occupies a conspicuous place, although a



workman's hammer about which are entwined a vine and flowers is equally prominent—possibly a “gesture” to the working people. The revolution had not taken place at the time of its issue. The piece is struck in nickel.

APPRECIATES THE NUMISMATIST.

I wish to extend to you the best wishes for a Merry Christmas Season and bright prospects for the New Year. May the high caliber of your work continue as editor of The Numismatist. And, with such a fine year closing, may you find even better and more interesting material for the next twelve issues. I for one found The Numismatist filled to overflowing with thoughtful articles of an interest-provoking nature during 1933. I sincerely hope and expect to find a still further advancement during the coming year, and I am wishing you all the success and an abundance of happiness in your undertaking.

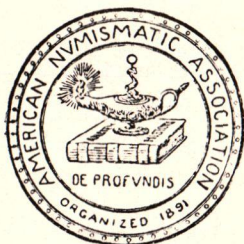
Nescopeck, Pa., Dec. 7, 1933.

ROBERT K. BOTSFORD.

NEW 20-KRONEN COINS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

The State mint in Kremnitz, Czecho-Slovakia is very busy with coining the new silver twenty-kronen pieces that were designed by Prof. J. Horejz. The new coins are like the 10 kronen pieces, 700 fine and 300 parts copper. The diameter is 34 millimeters and the weight is 12 gramm. There will be 10,000,000 pieces issued.

ERNST KRAUS.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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 TAPP, GAROLD W.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
 THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—306 South Nineteenth St., Omaha, Neb.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1934.

- 4338 G. W. P. Cleary, 1447 Winona Street, Chicago, Ill.
 4339 Joseph Sasson, 48 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4340 Harold Allard, 867 Sumner Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 4341 George C. Dixon, Mt. Clare, Neb.
 4342 David McRoberts, 1005 West Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 4343 Harry Boosel, 1623 East 55th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 4344 William N. De Rosier, 249 Main Street, Bristol, Conn.
 4345 William L. Clark, 975 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 4346 Edgar H. Sittig, 167 West 80th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4347 Oliver E. Kline, 3327 Ridgeway Avenue, Laureldale, Pa.
 4348 Jack Showell, 213 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.
 4349 Hans Sergl, 477 1/2 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4350 Abraham Heidal, Fosston, Minn.
 4351 E. Eugene Hungerford, 12665 South Western Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.
 4352 Paul F. Hoag, 2198 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4353 Jerry E. Marceau, 249 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
 4354 Bronx Coin Club, Frederick S. Knobloch, Secy., 151 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 4355 J. F. Pessel, M. D., 115 West Broad Street, Hopewell, N. J.
 4356 Francis E. Gandy, 8 North Sumner Avenue, Margate City, N. J.
 4357 W. H. Butler, 3507 Lindenwood Avenue, Dallas, Texas.
 4358 Harrison W. Moore, 268 Mower Street, Worcester, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 10, 1933. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the February issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant	Proposed by
Theodore A. Palmer (American Coins), 258 Maple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
James J. Joy (Coins in General), 6924 13th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
L. J. Troy (Gold Coins), 415 21st Street, Santa Monica, Cal.	Moritz Wormser
F. L. Brothers (General), 1564 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
Louis L. Lincoln (United States Coins), 215 County Street, Taunton, Mass.	Holger Jorgensen
Joseph Baker Harzinski (Half Dollars and Large Cents), 9 Arlington Street, Rochester, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Fred A. Luhnnow (General), 5555 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.	Kenneth W. Lee
Thomas I. Motter, M. D. (Gold Coins and others), 715 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Martin Cornelius (Coins in General), 314 North Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Edward M. Rost (United States Coins), 1820 South 49th Court, Cicero, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra
Melvin L. Kurtz (United States Coins), 7231 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Charles W. Foster
A. W. Giersbach (General), 50 Pearl Street, Clintonville, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson
C. Shirley Leachman (General), 142-A Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.	Richard H. Rosholm
New Jersey Numismatic Society, Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secy., 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.	Richard H. Rosholm
	Ragnar Cederlund
	Richard H. Rosholm
	Richard H. Rosholm
	Lawrence Josephson
	D. S. Burnette
	R. H. Rosholm, R. E. Davis
	R. E. Davis
	R. H. Rosholm
	R. H. Rosholm
	R. E. Davis
	Frederic E. Hodge
	T. James Clarke
	Gladys D. Wade
	Charles F. Nettleship, Jr.

Allan Sutherland (Australian and New Zealand), James C. Entrican
 14 Clifton Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand F. D. Langenheim

Since last report I have been notified that the following good members of the A. N. A. have passed away: G. J. Metzler, Germantown, Pa.; Bert Brownell, Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Reed, Redmond, Wash.

Changes of Address.

Harold Allard, from 94 Mitchell Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y., to 867 Sumner Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

William Kraft, from 623 Baker Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 658 Edinburg Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Evanson, from R. F. D. 1, Pomfret Center, Conn., to 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass.

Robert J. Paul, from 283 South Prospect Street, Marion, Ohio, to 335 Edgewood Drive, Marion, Ohio.

David C. Goodman, from 310 Riverside Drive, Granada Towers, New York, N. Y., to 310 Riverside Blvd., Granada Towers, Long Beach, N. Y.

Thomas W. Voetter, from American Consulate, Guayamas, Sonora, Mexico, to 4080 Palmetto Way, San Diego, Cal.

Christy Zakes, from 234 East 41st Street, New York, N. Y., to 40 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.

Benj. di Iorio, from 1 Bonnie Brae Avenue, Utica, N. Y., to 903 James Street, Utica, N. Y.

W. Edward Dickinson, from P. O. Box 391, Pleasant Valley, Conn., to 87 Nassau Street, Subway Arcade, New York, N. Y.

Carl W. Patten, Sr., from 517 Garnet Street, Redondo Beach, Cal., to P. O. Box 843, Lomita, Cal.

George F. Smith, from 2233 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa., to P. O. Box 981, Harrisburg, Pa.

George G. Best, from P. O. Box 283, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to P. O. Box 329, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Charles H. Spencer, until May, 1934, from Care Hotel del Prado, Chicago, Ill., to The Buckingham, St. Augustine, Fla.

Louis S. Werner, from 7012 17th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 56 Bennett Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harold C. Freer, from Main Street, Hyde Park, N. Y., to R. F. D. 3, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rev. Elias Rasmussen, from 515 East 6th Avenue, Duluth, Minn., to 3224 Park Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles J. Feldman, from 99 Madison Avenue, P. O. Box 53, Perth Amboy, N. J., to P. O. Box 27, Perth Amboy, N. J.

G. Arthur Cook, from P. O. Box 814, Montgomery, Ala., to P. O. Box 155, Montgomery, Ala.

John W. Gregor, from 939 Waldo Place, Cleveland, Ohio, to 939 Waldo Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fred W. Noske, from 724 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis., to 7072 Plankington Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

MORE INFORMATION ON MODERN BOOK REPRODUCTIONS.

Since writing the "Warning to Collectors" for the December issue of The Numismatist the following works were found to be reproduced in the same manner as were the "Doughty on Cents" and "Pye, Provincial Coins." These other books are: Frossard, "United States Cents and Half Cents," 68 pp., illus., 1878, and Harper, "Coins of America," 1860.

One correspondent tells me "that these books are made by what is known as the 'planagraph system.' This method of printing can only be done on sulphite bond paper," and that this paper "has been used in all of these books."

Fortunately for collectors, these books, with the exception of the "Doughty," are obsolete and are of no special value to the specialist because they have all been superseded by later works on the various subjects. What-

ever premium value attached to the originals has been made by the demand of "numismatic literature collectors."

I wish to take this opportunity to remind the dealers and publishers of these reproductions and point out to them that they can do nothing but harm to their business by allowing them to pass as originals in their sales, advertisements, etc.

December 1, 1933.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Office of The General Secretary,
535 North Sawyer Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Fellow-Members: I wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year. In extending this annual greeting to you I feel that the spirit which prompts its expression is keener than ever before, for after ten years in the service of the A. N. A. as your General Secretary I find that this publication of my yule-time wish is becoming a habit. Yet time will not detract from nor diminish the sincerity of this Holiday Greeting.

May you one and all enjoy full measure of the best in store for us—365 days stored with happiness. May we all strive to keep the Association where it stands, a very worth-while organization.

With kindest regards, sincerely,

December 16, 1933.

HARRY T. WILSON,
General Secretary.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The following books have been added to the library during the past month and are now ready for loan:

Crosby, S. S., "The U. S. Coinage of 1793," reprint, 1933, by Wayte Raymond.

"Standard Catalog of Early American Coinage," 1934, by Wayte Raymond, published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

"United States Gold Coins of All Mints," 1933, by Wayte Raymond.

"Silver Coins of the United States Mints," 1933, by Wayte Raymond.

The four books listed above have been presented to the Library with the compliments of Mr. Raymond.

W. P. Halloran, "Silver Bullion \$1.29 an Ounce," 1923, and Supplement, 1925. This book has been presented to the Library by Ragnar L. Cederlund with his compliments.

The following books or pamphlets on "Inflation," etc., have been added to the library with the compliments of the various publishers and came to us through Mr. Wormser, who was instrumental in obtaining them for the library.

"Extract from Third Annual Message, Dec. 2nd, 1895, Grover Cleveland." Compliments of Walter E. Frew.

"How It Was Done," by W. A. Courtney. This is the story of the engraving and printing of Clearing House certificates by the A. B. N. Co. Compliments of the American Bank Note Co.

"Inflation and Your Money," by Edward H. Collins. Compliments of the First National Bank of the City of New York.

"Fiat Money Inflation in France," by Andrew Dickson White. Compliments of the Bank of New York and Trust Co.

Additions to A. N. A. Scrip Collection.

The following pieces have been added to our collection by Dean H. Dowis, of Sterling, Colo. Mr. Dowis states that if any of the members would like specimens of these notes he will be glad to supply them at a small charge of five or ten cents an item while they last.

1. Prosperity check by Sterling Lions Club for \$1, used and unused specimens.

2. City of Sterling, Col., scrip certificate for \$1.00.
3. \$1 note of the Security State Bank, Sterling, Col.
4. \$5 note of the Security State Bank, Sterling, Col.

The following notes have been presented to our collection by Ragnar L. Cederlund:

Chicago Clearing House certificates of the following values: \$1, \$5, two types, \$10, \$20 and \$50.

An interesting feature of these notes is that they are canceled with perforations and stamped "This certificate never issued and is of no value." They are undoubtedly very scarce items.

The following specimens have been added by Mr. Wormser, who is responsible for the large foundation of our collection:

1. Franklin, Indiana, Chamber of Commerce, \$1 draft.
2. Clarksdale, Miss., Chamber of Commerce scrip, 25c., 50c., \$1, \$5 and \$10.
3. Olympia oyster money, 25c.
4. Crescent City, Cal., shell money, 10c. and 25c.
5. Bremerton, Wash., 25c. of American Legion money on wood.
6. Camden County, N. J., Department of Finance, \$1 scrip.
7. A. Sternberg Saddlery-Albany Tanning Co., Albany, Ore., leather scrip, 10c., 25c. and \$1.

The following specimens were presented by Miss Virginia Goodman, Pupil 6A, Fox Meadow Elementary School, Scarsdale, N. Y. They are samples of a "student project" used in the above school to show the principles of scrip, etc.:

1. Privileges, one unit, black.
2. 6A and 6B, one unit, blue.
3. 6A and 6B, three units, green.
4. 6A and 6B, five units, brown.

Nelson Hopkins, of Buffalo, has presented the A. N. A. with two specimens of the Buffalo Numismatic Association tokens for 1927 and one specimen of the Hopkins Wooden Nickel, 1933. These were both illustrated in the December issue of The Numismatist.

CHARLES W. FOSTER,
Librarian and Curator.

December 14, 1933.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 794 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Ernest Kraus, Secretary, 86 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M. Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Elmer C. Henderson, Secretary, 661 S. Harris Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. Russell Stehfest, Secretary, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Evergreen Restaurant, Sanford St., near Central Ave., East Orange, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Meyer H. Lewis, Secretary, 145 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—228th meeting, November 16. Members present: Messrs. Dworkowski, Alfred Beck, Hoare, Dr. R. Renz, Fulton, Brisley, Dodd, Rapp, Noyes, A. A. Grinnell, Kaller, Temple, Hubel, Stehfest, Bradlin, Curto. Visitor, A. Bernstein.

A letter was received from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company relative to their sending us copies of Wayte Raymond's latest publications for the Detroit Coin Club library.

The application of Alfred Beck, 2909 Whitney Avenue, Apartment 301, Detroit, Mich., was received. The rules were suspended and he was elected.

Members were notified that the next regular meeting, December 7, would be the annual election of officers.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kaller: Proof U. S. coins: Dime, 1907; 25c., 1868; 50c., 1900; \$1, 1928, Unc.; 5c., 1885, 1903, 1889, 1906 and 1905. Gold dollars, 1849 and 1849 O. (open wreath). Hog medal, struck at C. of P. by farmers of Iowa, hog's head in sterling.

Mr. Rapp: Medal struck for "the Kingfish."

Mr. Hoare: Silver souvenir set of George V, 1927, uncirculated.

Mr. Stehfest: Martin Luther medal and book mark, 1933.

Mr. Noyes: Forty-three varieties of Breton's 997.

Dr. Renz: \$4 Canadian bill showing American locks; \$4 Canadian bill showing Canadian locks; \$5 Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, No. D 00000036A; Canada, \$1, 1917 series, uncirculated; broken-bank bill, International Bank of Canada, No. 1762, September 15, 1858.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—229th meeting, December 7. Members present: Messrs. Dr. Kier, Dr. Renz, Grinnell, Needeles, Hoare, Livingston, Dodd, Farnham, Brisley, Fulton, Kaller, Beck, Rapp, Kling, Snyder, Noyes, Temple, Dworkowski, Eggert, Watson, Hubel, Stehfest, Curto, F. Bott and Bradlin. Visitor, C. Betron.

Communication was read from J. King, of the Western Reserve Numis-

matic Club, in reference to his preparing a linoleum-block print of the Detroit Coin Club insignia. It was decided the club could not afford a linoblock for their membership certificates.

As this was the annual meeting, election of officers took place. Clifton A. Temple was elected president; first vice-president, James J. Curto; second vice-president, Russell W. Stehfest; Alexander M. Livingston, secretary and treasurer; Henry Kling, Jr., assistant secretary; board of governors, Robert W. Hubel, chairman; Harry W. Rapp and Lynn R. Noyes. These officers took office the first meeting in January.

Mr. Dworkowski read an article published in a Windsor, Ontario, paper December 5, telling of the death of George Bonteiller. Mr. Bonteiller had left his home in Windsor about ten years ago, and since then had lived in Hartford, Conn. He was an A. N. A. member and was known to several of the Detroit Coin Club members.

Exhibits were as follows:

L. R. Noyes: A collection of Russian, German, Austrian, Norwegian and United States silver coins made into shirt studs, collar buttons, watch chains, and fobs, listed under numismatic jewelry, worn by the well-dressed man of olden times.

R. W. Hubel: Gold stater of Philip II of Macedon, 359-336 B. C., symbol, grain of barley, almost uncirculated. Gold stater of Alexander the Great, 336-323 B. C., city of Sidon, almost uncirculated.

Dr. R. Renz: 1798, Great Britain, 7 shillings of George III, very fine; 1826, Papal States, gold scudo, very fine; 1865, Hamburg, Germany, ducat, gold, uncirculated; 1713, Great Britain, Queen Anne, guinea, very fine; 1800, United States gold \$5, extremely fine. National bank bill, The Telford National Bank of Telford, Pa., No. F000001A. The First National Bank of Linsdale, Pa., No. C000001A. \$1 bill, The Provincial Bank of Kwang Tung Province, China, printed by the American Bank Note Company.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—November 7th. E. P. Tomlinson, president, presided. Members present were Messrs. Tomlinson, Hardwick, Gonzales, Morgan, Ketchum, Cate and Warner. Visitors, R. C. Davis, F. Brown, Mrs. M. C. Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin.

It was decided that at the next meeting a dinner would be served free to members, after which the election of officers for the next year would take place.

Mr. Hardwick gave a very interesting talk on fractional currency and coins in general, which was enjoyed by all.

After an interesting display of coins for the benefit of the visitors the meeting was adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—November 21st, President Tomlinson presiding. After a delightful dinner the meeting was called to order.

An election of officers was held. The following officers were elected to serve the coming year:

E. P. Morgan, president; F. W. Cate, vice-president; W. J. Warner, secretary and treasurer; I. W. Granade, assistant secretary.

The following members were present: J. H. Hardwick, J. J. Gonzales, R. C. Davis, F. W. Cate, D. R. Sanders, E. P. Tomlinson, I. W. Granade and W. J. Warner. Visitors were Miss Elsie V. Hansen, Mrs. F. W. Cate and Captain McBrown. Mrs. F. W. Cate was elected to membership, being the first lady member of the Atlanta Coin Club. The Club is very proud to have her and hope that other ladies will follow suit.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—498th meeting, November 21, President Sloane presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Plumb, Amberg, G. J. Lindboe, Kaufman, Dr. Peake, Sloane, Harzinski, Gillette, Liess, Horner, Babin, Sunday and Foster.

The following were appointed by President Sloane to act as a nominating committee: Mr. Gillette, Mr. Plumb and Mr. Sunday. The following nominations were made by the committee:

For president, Charles W. Foster; for vice-president, Earl H. Potter; for secretary, L. L. Babin or Joseph B. Harzinski; for treasurer, A. A. Kolb or Clarence E. Moore.

The 500th meeting token was discussed and Mr. Kolb was authorized to

prepare 100 specimens of a uniface medal, using the design adopted at the previous meeting.

The regular auction contained a variety of material from ancients to modern pieces. Fair prices were realized.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—499th meeting, December 12, President Sloane presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Horner, Plumb, Harzinski, Sierka, Kaufman, Lindboe, Dr. Peake, Sloane, Amberg, Babin, Sunday, Potter, Liess, Kolb, G. J. Bauer, Johanson, Parker and Foster. The following attended as visitors: Carelton Perry, S. Forward and J. L. Haggarty.

Plans were made for the 500th meeting and the twenty-second annual banquet to be held at the Hotel Rochester on January 2nd. Mr. Foster, Mr. Bauer and Mr. Gillette were appointed to act as the dinner committee, and Dr. Peake was appointed to act as the entertainment committee. Dr. Peake was given authority to choose his own assistants.

Mr. Kolb reported progress on the 500th meeting token and showed a proof of the medal. The tokens are priced at 75c. each.

The following were elected to office for 1934: President, Charles W. Foster; vice-president, Earl H. Potter; secretary, Joseph B. Harzinski; treasurer, Alphonse A. Kolb.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Second regular meeting, November 14th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Dewey, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia and Stein, and as guests, Dr. Adams Bailey, W. L. Clark, J. Van Der Meer, and from the Brooklyn Coin Club, Messrs. Klaif, Klaus and Werner.

Correspondence was read from Messrs. Duffield and Wilson, of the A. N. A.

A complete set of the coin publications of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company were donated the club by Wayte Raymond. The secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. Raymond.

The topic for the evening was "Early U. S. Cents and Ancient Coins." A paper was read by Mr. Stein, entitled, "New Deals—Ancient and Modern." A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Stein, and it was moved, seconded and carried the paper be sent to The Numismatist.

A paper was read by Mr. Kortjohn on "The Cleaning of Rare Coins." A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Kortjohn. Copies will be made and distributed to the members.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kortjohn: A collection of large cents and quarters.

Mr. Stein: Tetradrachm of Athens, uncirculated.

Mr. Clark: Odd copper coins.

Mr. Van Der Meer: German and Dutch silver coins.

Dr. Bailey: Cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804.

Mr. Knobloch: Ancient coins, 1 gold, 5 silver and 3 copper.

Mr. Dewey: Virginia half cent, unc.; Fugio cent, unc.; Franklin Press cent, unc.; 1794 half cent, 1806 half cent, 1794 cent and 1795 half dime.

Mr. Sghia: Six uncirculated cents, eight ancient coins and one medal.

The constitution and by-laws were re-read with corrections as made by Mr. Stein and accepted and a copy forwarded to Harry T. Wilson, Secretary of the A. N. A.

The constitution and by-laws were suspended and Dr. Adams Bailey, W. L. Clark and J. Van Der Meer were unanimously elected to membership.

President Sghia donated one book and two priced catalogs to the club. It was decided to purchase 12 of the books published by the California Stamp and Coin Company.

It was decided that the topic for the December meeting is to be: "Colonial Coins and Coins of Countries Beginning with the Letter A."

BRONX COIN CLUB—3rd meeting, December 12th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Dworkin, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia, Stein and Van Der Meer.

The secretary was instructed to extend an invitation to members of the Brooklyn Coin Club to visit us again.

The publications of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, presented by Mr.

Wayte Raymond, were on display, and then turned over to the Librarian for safe keeping. The members borrowed all of them from the librarian.

A very interesting paper was read by Mr. Dewey on the "Kirkland Bank Notes." A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Dewey. A motion was made by Mr. Dworkin to have all papers read at the meetings turned over to the librarian for future publication. This motion carried.

The topic for the evening was colonial coins and coins of countries beginning with the letter A. The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: Colonial coppers, coins of South America, Algeria, Angola, Argentine, Australia and Austria.

Mr. Dewey: 1795 dollar, 1806 half dollar, 1796 cent, 1802 cent and an 1807 over 6 cent in very fine condition.

Mr. Dworkin: Some wooden scrip emergency money.

Mr. Goldstone: Broken-bank bills and South American bills printed by the American Bank Note Company; notes of Armenia, Austria and Italian Occupation of Austria; nickel and silver coins.

Mr. Knobloch: Africa-Sierra Leone dollar and cent; Austria, old thalers and testoons; Oak Tree twopence; Rosa Americana penny; Vermont and Massachusetts pennies.

Mr. Kortjohn: Virginia halfpenny, unc.; Australia florins of 1927 and 1925; shilling, 1920; sixpence, 1925; threepence, 1928, and penny of 1913; Tyrol, double thaler dated 1693.

Mr. Sghia: A large collection of thalers of Austria and Colonial coins, including the very rare New York cents, the Excelsior and Non Vi Virtute Vici.

Mr. Stein: New issues of Austria and two denarii of Augustus, including Aegyptio Capta.

Mr. Van Der Meer: A number of silver coins of West Africa.

J. G. Macallister was unanimously elected to membership. As Mr. Macallister was not present, the secretary was instructed to notify him of his election.

One dozen books were received from the California Stamp and Coin Company, which were quickly taken up by those present.

A motion was made, seconded and carried to change our meeting night to the fourth Wednesday of each month, and to hold a special meeting December 27th in a determined effort to enlist new members. Collectors becoming members at our last meeting of the year will avoid the initiation fee, which goes into effect January 1st.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting is to be: "United States half cents and coins of countries beginning with the letter B."

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 5th, President Marlier presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Manning, Hall, Marks, Barker, Laughlin, Hunt and Gaede. Ralph J. Buterbaugh was a visitor. The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Laughlin: Vermont cent, bust type, struck over British halfpenny of George III; Washington Liberty and Security penny, Unc., 1795; stamps, France, 90c. and 1fr.50c., in commemoration of American Legion Convention in Paris, 1927; French air mail, 1fr.50c.

Mr. Barker: England, four varieties of the 1787 shilling.

Mr. Hunt: Rosa Americana, Woods $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ penny.

Mr. Hall: Society of Medalists' eighth issue, bronze medal; Edison medal, by Sinnock; Daniel Webster medal, by C. C. Wright, 1847, in original case.

Mr. Locker: Half dimes of 1794, Val. 4; 1795, Val. A; 1795, Val. 4; 1796, Val. 1; 1797, Val. 1; 1800, Val. 1; 1800, Val. 2; 1801, Val. 1, and 1805, Val. 1.

Mr. Manning: 1794 half dollar.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—On November 22 the second meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was held, those present being Messrs. Grode, Hermeth, O'Malley, Wade, Harris, Nixdorff, Nettleship and Miss Wade.

Following a discussion upon the subject, it was unanimously decided to apply for corporate membership in the American Numismatic Association, seven members of that organization who were present being the signers of the application.

Applicants for membership were discussed and it was agreed to hold open charter membership until the meeting of December 18th, at which time a permanent organization would be effected and the fiscal year of the society would thereafter correspond with the calendar year.

Among the interesting exhibits for the evening were the following: Mr. O'Malley had an 1803 coin which had been dug up in Rahway, N. J., after laying in the ground for 100 years or more. At first this appeared to be a \$5 gold piece, but upon making a test it was found to lack any gold content. Another coin of interest which Mr. O'Malley showed was an 1838 large-size half dollar. There appears to be no record of such coinage that year, the type having been discontinued in 1836, at which time the smaller coin was minted. Mr. Nixdorff had several trays of medallions and medals. Mr. Harris showed a collection of Civil War tokens and merchants' cards particularly associated with New Jersey. Mr. Nettleship had a United States Assay Office \$10 gold piece of 1852.

Details concerning the selection of a permanent meeting place as well as preparation of publicity items were left with the secretary with power to act.

Anyone interested is invited to communicate with the chairman, C. F. Nettleship, Jr., 456 Elmwood avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Special session, November 27, to elect new officers for the year 1934. The following were elected:

Geo. L. Andrews, president; E. C. Henderson, vice-president; O. H. Griffin, secretary, 2724 Westerville Road, Columbus, Ohio; Victor Chambers, treasurer; A. F. McCrory, curator.

At the regular meeting December 11 the annual dinner was enjoyed by the members. After dinner the members enjoyed a general discussion on numismatics and a number of exchanges of coins between members were effected. The following members were present: Dr. J. M. Henderson, George Andrews, F. W. Giesel, C. A. Dunlap, O. H. Griffin, J. W. Middleton, E. C. Henderson, Fred Jewett, Martin Jewett, H. M. Turner, A. F. McCrory and G. B. Evans. Also two visitors, R. E. Otstot and R. R. Sheets.

The following had exhibits on display:

E. C. Henderson: Crowns.

G. B. Evans: Ancient Greek and English crowns, siege pieces and ancient Roman.

H. M. Turner: Ancient and medieval coins.

George Andrews: Large and small cents.

O. H. Griffin: Porcelain Memorial medals from Germany and Tenino wooden money.

A very successful auction brought the meeting to a close.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—177th meeting, November 1. Forty-four members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

The secretary read a letter from Harley L. Freeman relative to the co-operation of the club with the A. N. A. in the coming Hobby Show, and one from Mr. Lightner concerning our space at the Hobby Show. President Ripstra appointed a committee of information, consisting of Mr. Cederlund, Mr. Frost, Dr. Rackus, Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Davis.

Mr. Kopicki, treasurer of the convention committee, made his report, which was accepted. He expressed his thanks to those who assisted him during the convention. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his fine work.

Mr. Gilmore spoke briefly of the Columbus convention of the Ohio Numismatic Society.

Mr. Gilmore presented a resolution relative to changing the by-laws of the club so as to admit junior members.

Abraham Heidal, a returned missionary from China, spoke on his interesting collection of ancient Chinese coins. Dr. Skeen, Mr. Kaefa, Dr. Rackus and Mr. Jackson also spoke on their exhibits.

Mr. Kopicki donated a very fine exhibition case for use at the meetings, for which he was given a vote of thanks. The librarian also reported gifts of the reprint by Mr. Hewitt of Crosby's United States Coinage of Cents and Half Cents, and priced auction catalogs of the C. S. Bement and E. W.

Jackman collections, by Ernest Jonas, and a set of Presidential tokens by H. S. Cole.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Cederlund: Four copper 8-real pieces of Morelos, dated 1812.

Mr. Heidal: A very large and interesting collection of ancient Chinese money, exhibiting various forms of knife money, key money, pants money and large round cash.

Mr. Jackson: 11 very fine large notes of \$1 and \$2 denomination.

Mr. Gilmore: 13 broken-bank and Southern States notes.

Mr. Franklin: Funeral badge worn at Lincoln's funeral.

Mr. Josephson: Diamond Jubilee medal of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Davis: Five early English pennies and a \$10 Confederate note bearing the advertisement of Charles Gunther, an early Chicago collector.

Dr. Skeen: Joliet Clearing House scrip for 25c. and medal commemorating the beginning of steam coinage by the United States mint.

Dr. Rackus: Old hand-wrought nails used for currency in New England in Colonial days and Chinese bell money.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—70th meeting, December 5th. Those present were: Messrs. Caldwell, Carey, Carlson, Exline, Goldberg, Haas, Kirkpatrick, Krachey, Laible, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, May, McCormick, Misch, Pradeau, Sandaker, Smith and Van Rossem.

Mr. Carey announced the passing of our good member Mr. Leo Galitzki, on November 24th.

The application of Leo Misch was received and he was unanimously elected to membership.

The election of new officers for the coming year was the principal business of the evening. The following were unanimously elected to serve during 1934: President, Dr. Charles Harbeck; vice-president, Adolph Larson; secretary, Sidney Haas; treasurer, Kenneth Lee. Members of the board of governors elected were E. D. Krachey and H. C. Laible.

A vote of appreciation to the retiring president, M. P. Carey, was extended by the club for his work during the past year.

It was voted to hold the regular annual banquet at the January meeting. An auction sale followed adjournment of the meeting.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held by invitation of Mr. Walter S. McInnes at his residence, 1808 Spruce Street, on Monday, November 27, 1933, at 8.15 P. M. Present, twenty-five members and a number of guests. The president, Mr. F. D. Langenheim, in the chair.

The curator of numismatics reported the accession of 36 coins and 12 medals and 8 notes since the last meeting, many of which were exhibited.

Reports were received from other officials and committees.

The historiographer reported the death of fellow-member, Mr. Horace Wells Sellers. An appropriate minute was adopted.

Two committees were appointed, one to audit the accounts of the treasurer and one to make nominations for officers to serve during the coming year.

Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham presented a bronze medal by DeZayas, commemorating the attack upon Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, on August 26, at the Sands Point Bath Club, L. I., N. Y.

After conclusion of the business session a recess was taken to listen to an address by Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler on "Early Shipbuilding in Philadelphia," at the close of which the thanks and appreciation of the society were extended to Mr. Chandler for his very interesting address.

After adjournment a collation was served.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—December 11th. Present: Messrs. Hopkins, Paulson, Whittall, Lloyd, Walker, Bishop, Draudt, Schunke, Tracy, and visitor, Arthur Adler. Vice-President Draudt presided.

Resolutions as follows were passed:

That the association extend thanks to retiring Secretary Charles E. Stoaks for the fine work and faithful attendance as secretary.

That the association extend thanks to the curator, Robert F. Whittall, Jr., for the extensive work on the cabinet during the past year.

That the president appoint a budget committee for 1934. Messrs. Lloyd, Mosher and Hopkins were named.

That the president appoint an auditing committee. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Draudt were named with Mr. Lloyd.

The executive committee presented the nominations for 1934: For president, Stuart Mosher; vice-president, Kenneth Draudt; treasurer, Nelson Hopkins; secretary, John Tracy; assistant secretary, Jack Bishop; librarian, Robert F. Whittall, Jr.; curator, William C. Girmann.

Additional nominations from the floor were as follows: For secretary, Jack Bishop; for the executive committee, Messrs. Bingham, Lloyd, Hopkins, Schunke and Fleming.

Mr. Draudt then announced the death of Mr. John B. Aldred, charter member No. 1, and honorary, of the Club. (Dec. 8th, 1933). Motion carried that a page in the records be set aside and suitably inscribed to his memory. The secretary was instructed to extend the sympathy of the members.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Embossed store card of T. & E. Dickinson & Co., Buffalo, 1868, 20-dollar gold size.

Mr. Lloyd: Angell's "Story of Money."

Mr. Walker: 1930 quarter dollar, unc.; 1909 Lincoln cent, sand-blast proof.

Mr. Bishop: Foreign copper coins.

Mr. Draudt: 1799 silver dollar, half dollars of 1801-2.

Donations made by Mr. Hopkins: Peace Arch, Washington; Hopkins' Wooden nickel; Huey Long medal, in bronze; golden key, Massachusetts Tercentenary; Pan-American lucky penny souvenir, 1901.

The adjournment was followed by the usual auction and some good lots were sold.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—Tenth meeting, December 13, President Klaif in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Goldberger, Klaif, Kraus, Tait and Werner.

The secretary read a communication from the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., which sent four of their publications as a gift to the club's library. The secretary was instructed to write a letter of thanks to the firm.

Mr. Werner was given a rising vote of thanks for his donation of the club's seal and membership cards.

The nominating committee reported the selection of Mr. Kraus for president and Mr. Tait for secretary-treasurer for the year 1934, and they were unanimously elected.

The office of librarian and curator was created and made an appointive office. President Klaif appointed Mr. Tait to that office.

Mr. Kraus reported on the condition of the treasury.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Tait: 32 U. S. pattern coins.

Mr. Kraus: 1, 2 and 4 ducat gold commemorative pieces of Czecho-Slovakia of 1928 and the ducat of 1923, and a square brass fare token of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Werner: Square bronze trial piece of Germany dated 1604 and counterstamped 100,000 mark.

Mr. Klaif: Valentine's book on Fractional Currency and 8 different half-pound gold pieces of the Balkan States, dated 1255 to 1330 A. H.

The next meeting, Wednesday, January 10, will be held at the home of Mr. Klaif, 2247 60th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interested collectors are invited to attend.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 27. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. President Wardner being unavoidably absent, Vice-President Davis occupied the chair. Others present were Dr. Storer, Messrs. Blaney, Gifford, Hamilton, Prior, Wheeler, Barney, Stafford, F. O. Brown, Willey and Pond.

The presiding officer announced the receipt of the following publications

of Wayte Raymond, the New York numismatist: "Standard Catalogue of Early American Coins," "The United States Coinage of 1793, Cents and Half Cents," "United States Gold Coins of the Philadelphia and Branch Mints" and "Silver Coins of the United States Mints." A vote of thanks was passed and the secretary was instructed to acknowledge the gift to Mr. Raymond.

Mr. Gifford supplemented his remarks made at the meeting of Sept. 29th regarding the coming seventy-fifth anniversary of the society and the possible publication of some sort of book on coin collecting to mark the event. The subject was discussed again but without any action being taken.

Mr. Wheeler spoke of the posture of the Indian on the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and how in present-day representations of the seal the Indian holds his bow in his right hand whereas earlier representations at the time of the Civil War and previously show the bow in the left. Also the Massachusetts Tercentenary two-cent postage stamps portrays the Indian with bow in left hand, while the old Massachusetts 1788 copper cent had the bow in the right hand. No satisfactory explanation for these differences seemed to be forthcoming.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Storer: Franklin medal issued by the Congress of the U. S. on anniversary of Franklin's birth; the inauguration medal of President Harding.

Mr. Barney: The now famous Huey Long medal; denarius of Antoninus Pius, and three small bronzes of Lycinius, Constantinus II and Crispina.

Mr. Davis: White silk badge with picture of Franklin; keystone shaped bronze medal, "Washington Manor House, Sulgrave, England," reverse, "Reproduced by National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to Commemorate Americas 150 Years as a Nation, Philadelphia, 1776-1926."

Mr. Willey: Large bronze medal, obverse, "Governor Isaac Shelby" bust in uniform facing right, reverse, "Battle of the Thames, Octo. 5, 1813," spirited battle scene, "Resolution of Congress April 4 1818" in exergue.

Mr. Blaney: Copper counterfeit of a Peruvian cob; 8-real piece of Ferdinand VII of Spain, 1815, from Sevilla mint, and another, same date, Madrid mint.

Mr. Stafford: Large bronze medal on the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, obverse showing death of Dr. Warren in battle, reverse showing a view of the monument.

Mr. Nichols: New U. S. \$1 note with signatures of Woods and Woodin; new U. S. \$1 silver certificate with signatures of Woods and Woodin, and another with signatures of Julian and Woodin.

CHICAGO JUNIOR COIN CLUB, No. 1—On December 5th Junior Coin Club, No. 1, was organized at the Middle West Hobby and Antique Collectors Show with eight charter members present. The purpose of this organization is for the mutual interest of each in the study, exhibiting, exchanging, collecting and good fellowship among their fellow coin, medal and paper-money collectors.

Election of officers was held and Curtis Reese, Chicago, was elected president; Warren McHenry, River Forest, Ill., vice-president, and Allan Goldsmith, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday, Dec. 16.

Other charter members present were Robert Smith, Chicago; Melvin Blaz, Chicago; George Raymond, Chicago; Penn Carolan, River Forest, Ill., and David Goldsmith, Chicago.

Sponsors of the club are J. Henri Ripstra, O. C. Lightner, Norman Picht, Lawrence Josephson, R. E. Davis, R. E. Gilmore, M. A. Powills, all of Chicago, and W. Edward Dickinson, of New York City.

All junior members present were given two different coin books and a collection of 25 different coins by the sponsors. The junior collectors were invited to the meeting of the Chicago Coin Club on December 6th, and to future meetings. Invitation was extended by the President J. Henri Ripstra.

The collection of Curtis Reese was on exhibition and admired by all. The meeting adjourned and each member was asked to bring one or more friend coin collectors to the next meeting, as well as an exhibit from his collection. The sponsors will continue for some time to give the same books on coins and collection of 25 different coins to each new junior collector joining this club, or others they sponsor. Any junior coin collector who collects

coins and desires to join and obtain these valuable numismatic specimens and books, should communicate with Rollo E. Gilmore, 35 S. Dearborn St., Room 401, Chicago, at once.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 300th regular monthly meeting, being the 25th annual meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, was held on Saturday evening, December 9th, Mr. Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Beesley, Blake, Boyd, L. V. Case, R. E. Case, Deas, Elder, Fox, Feeley, Gutttag, Hahn, Holzman, Kusterer, Marx, Macallister, McCaughey, Morris, Murphy, Mehl, Nilson, Newell, Pond, Proskey, Robertson, Raymond, Sghia, Smith, Stein, Telleen, Wade, Wood, Wormser and Zug. The following guests were present: Mrs. Howland Wood, Miss Sylvia Wood, Miss Sylvia Kraunz, Mrs. A. V. Sealy, Mrs. J. Marx and daughter, Mrs. Wayte Raymond, Mrs. Morton S. Hahn, Mrs. Henry G. McCaughey, Miss Sable, S. F. Telleen, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd, Mrs. H. v. H. Proskey, Mrs. J. M. Wade, Mrs. L. V. Case, Ogden Field, Mrs. Thos. F. Morris, J. J. Gonzales, J. Harry Anderson and Mrs. Wm. Feeley.

Nominations for officers for the year 1934 were read.

President Wood extended greetings to members and guests. The secretary read telegrams and letters from the following, who extended best wishes to the club on its 25th anniversary, as they were unable to attend the meeting: J. deLagerberg, Nelson T. Thorson, President of the American Numismatic Association; Harley L. Freeman, Chairman Board of Governors, A. N. A.; David M. Bullowa, George J. Bauer, Andrew C. Semple and Frank G. Duffield, editor of *The Numismatist*.

Mr. Newell read a paper entitled "A Few Words on Inflation in Ancient Times, as Exemplified by Coinage." This paper will be published in *The Numismatist*. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Edward T. Newell for his very excellent paper.

This being the Silver Anniversary of the Club, each member was requested to exhibit three of his interesting numismatic items. The president requested the guests and members to pass around the tables to inspect the exhibits, which were as follows:

Elliott Smith: Pendant insignia of the Order of the Garter of England with blue shoulder sash, also star that is worn upon the breast, and the black rod and badge that is used by the gentleman usher of the order. A Victoria Cross with accompanying medal given for valor in the Crimean War. Two Congressional Medals of Honor given by the United States, one of them of the first series and the other of the kind awarded now. A series of New York Numismatic Club medals of the past presidents of the club. Several photographs of the members that were made 25 years ago.

L. V. Case: Cyrus W. Field, Dobbs Ferry, West Co., N. Y., piece of the original Atlantic Cable with the Tiffany guarantee. Copy of medal by Lovett presented to Field by his friends of New York, "The Laying of the Atlantic Cable," August 5th, 1858. Copy of the gold medal by Bruff awarded to Field by Act of Congress March 2, 1867. "For his foresight, faith and persistency in establishing telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, connecting the Old with the New World."

Shepard Pond: Large bronze medal in high relief, obverse, Victor Ame-deus of Savoy, reverse, Christina of France, his wife. Large bronze medal by Deschamps struck at the Paris Mint in 1907. Obverse, bust of President Eliot of Harvard University, reverse, gate of Harvard Yard, with Harvard Hall in background.

Robert Robertson: 3 "Jew" medals in gold made in Prague about 1575-1600.

H. A. Fox: Misstruck and mutilated coins.

J. Marx: Watch fob made of three Russian Imperials and formerly belonging to the family of Anhalt-Zerbst, of which Catherine II was a member. Beaker of silver made in Nuremberg. Circa Koo Set with 24 coins. Box made of a \$20 gold piece.

H. J. Stein: Tetradrachm of Lysimachus.

O. T. Sghia: New York Cent (Non Vi Virtute Vici) 1786.

A. Nilson: Three pieces Century of Progress, \$1, 50c. and 25c.

J. Gutttag: Proof set of Salvador, 1914, not more than six known. 60-real piece of Siam.

J. J. Gonzales: C. Bechtler, \$5 Carolina Gold, August 1st, 1834, 140 Grains, 20 Carats; C. Bechtler, \$2.50, 70 Grains, 20 Carats; C. Bechtler, \$1, 27 Grains, 21 Carats.

J. Zug: Uncut sheet of \$1 silver certificates of 1899.

T. F. Morris: Original model \$500 Chautauqua Lake Railway Company bond, 1885. 1 uncut sheet \$1 silver certificates, signatures W. H. Woodin and W. A. Julian.

M. Wormser: "Mary of Scotland," the Theatre Guild Play by Maxwell Anderson in Numismatics. ½ lion of Mary alone; lion of Mary and Francis; Mary broad with portrait of herself; dollar of Mary and Henry Darnley; dollar of Mary alone; coins of her infant and growing son, James VI, including "hat piece" with hat worn in the play; and finally pound sovereign of her villain, Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. M. S. Hahn: Bronze uniface struck medal, 78 mm., by Andreas Neudick (Austrian); subject, interior Cathedral at Antwerp (Belgium), after the painting of Peter Neefs. Andreas Neudick is director of the department of engraving at Vienna Mint and is noted for medallic obverses.

B. Max Mehl: Large silver bar of Annam.

A. W. Deas: Complete set of commemorative half dollars of the United States. Vail medal, issued by American Telephone and Telegraph Company to its pioneers; Washington Centennial medal by the United States.

R. E. Case: Hoover Presidential medal in platinum. 50th anniversary commemorative medal marking the discovery of nickel in Canada in 1883. This medal struck in platinum and nickel.

F. C. C. Boyd: A selection of India proof National Bank notes and compound-interest notes.

R. S. Holzman: Bryan dollar (Zerbe 5). George II half crown, 1746, marked "Lima" to indicate silver captured from Spaniards at Lima. Ferdinand and Isabella (circa 1492), real, Spain.

H. G. McCaughey: Bronze copies of medals presented by National Geographic Society to Rear-Admiral Byrd and Admiral Earhart.

President Wood then addressed the club. The New York Numismatic Club was organized December 11, 1908. The first meeting was called to order by the late Frank C. Higgins. The members present at the first meeting were as follows: Frank C. Higgins, Elliott Smith, Thomas L. Elder, A. R. Frey, E. H. Adams, Victor D. Brenner, Dr. Martin Burke, Rud. Kohler, Lyman H. Low, Herbert Niklewicz, C. H. Imhoff, David Proskey, Thomas A. Battenburg and Wayte Raymond. And as guests representing the American Numismatic Association, Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood. The first president was Frank C. Higgins; treasurer, E. H. Adams; secretary, Herbert Niklewicz. The club was incorporated under the State laws of New York in 1909. The charter members were Thomas L. Elder, A. R. Frey, Elliott Smith, Edgar H. Adams, Frank C. Higgins and D. Macon Webster. We have the following members present this evening who attended the first meeting: Thomas L. Elder, Elliott Smith, Wayte Raymond and Howland Wood. And of the charter members we have present with us Thomas L. Elder and Elliott Smith. Our club was organized to bring about a closer social and numismatic relationship among the members living in and about New York City. It was decided at an early meeting that no business of any kind in regard to the sale and barter of coins was to be permitted in the club. During the 25 years of our existence this policy has been strictly adhered to.

Mr. Wood then called upon Elliott Smith for a few remarks, and Mr. Smith referred to the early meetings of the club. The President regretted that another charter member, Thomas L. Elder, who had been present, had left the meeting. Mr. Wood then called upon a member who was present at the first meeting—Wayte Raymond. Mr. Wood called on the son of a member who had attended the first meeting—Harold v. H. Proskey, the son of the late David Proskey. Mr. Proskey stated that he did not consider himself a young numismatist, in view of the fact that he was brought up on coins practically from the day of his birth.

The President called on out-of-town members and members who had not been present recently, for remarks. Shepard Pond presented a message from the Boston Numismatic Society, extending congratulations and best wishes to the New York Numismatic Club.

It was proposed by Mr. Boyd and seconded that all the living members

who had attended the first meeting of the New York Numismatic Club be made honorary life members. The motion being called, the secretary cast one ballot for the unanimous election to honorary life membership of the following members: Elliott Smith, Thomas L. Elder, Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood, Rudolph Kohler, Wayte Raymond and Edgar H. Adams.

The next order of business was the election of officers. The nominations for officers for 1934 were as follows:

President, E. T. Newell.

Vice-president, A. W. Deas.

Secretary-treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee—Jacob Marx, chairman; Howland Wood, O. T. Sghia and H. J. Stein.

Membership Committee—Joseph Barnet, chairman; R. S. Holzman, R. Robertson, T. F. Morris and F. S. Knobloch.

Publication Committee—Farran Zerbe, chairman; V. L. Brown and J. M. Telleen.

Medallic Art Committee—R. E. Case, chairman; W. C. Langdon, J. M. Swanson, J. Gutttag and L. Kusterer.



Silver Anniversary Dinner of the New York Numismatic Club.

As no other nominations were made, the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the unanimous election of the above members to office. Mr. Wood then escorted the newly elected president, Edward T. Newell, to the chair. Mr. Newell expressed his pleasure at being elected president of the club. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wood for the excellent manner in which he conducted the office of President for the past four years. Mr. Wood then moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the secretary for the able way he has handled his office.

The secretary then announced that he had a package which had been placed in his custody on December 11, 1915, eighteen years ago, this package being a sealed bundle of papers which Mr. J. deLagerberg had collected. Upon breaking the seal and opening the package the secretary selected some of the papers and read the notices of the first meeting and some of the subsequent notices. By vote of the club, the secretary was ordered to include in this package, the menu of tonight's dinner, a copy of the minutes and an evening paper, the package to be re-sealed and not to be re-opened until the meeting in December, 1943, which will be the 35th annual meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the secretary thank the manager of the club rooms of the Building Trades Employers Association, James M. Forbes, for the excellent service, quality of food and the arrangement of the tables.

The official photographer took a picture of the guests and members seated at the tables and before adjournment this picture was exhibited to guests and members and sold to them at cost price, namely \$1.00 each.

OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the society was held October 14 to 16th, 1933, at the Neil House, in Columbus, Ohio, with a very fine attendance, a wonderful exhibition and a good auction sale consisting of nearly all series of coins, and especially of very beautiful and rare gold.

The get-together started off on Saturday morning with registration of guests and members and filling the 35 cases with exhibits, which were displayed by the following men:

P. W. Locker, Pittsburgh: A beautiful and complete set of half dimes in proof and uncirculated, including the 1802 and half disme of 1792.

H. D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh: Wonderful collection of Aztec and other foreign coins.

Dr. Sargis, Cleveland: Roman bronze and ancient gold.

H. A. Brand, Cincinnati: Bryan money.

F. T. Joers, Cleveland: A wonderful set of fractional currency.

Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland: Continental currency.

W. O. Crosswhite, Cincinnati: Commemorative halves and gold.

Geo. L. Andrews, Columbus: Complete set of small cents in proof and uncirculated; set of 80 extremely fine and uncirculated large cents and a number of interesting medals.

H. Dale Kuhn, Shelby: General collection.

O. H. Griffin, Columbus: Full set of gold and silver commemoratives.

J. E. Sawicki, Cleveland: Half dollars and gold; also a gold decoration of the Order of the Cincinnati.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth: A fine lot of unusual and rare coins and paper money.

We missed some familiar faces at the meeting this year who helped make things lively last year. First, Dr. French, who has passed on, and Jimmie Clarke, who, on account of illness in his family, could not be with us.

The banquet was held on Sunday evening, at which time 38 were seated, and Dr. and Mrs. Henderson put on a very fine entertainment, after which prominent members gave some short talks, including H. A. Brand, who was toastmaster as usual.

The first half of the auction sale was held on Saturday evening and the other half on Monday, when a business session was held, at which time new officers were elected for the next year, as follows:

Trustees, J. M. Henderson, H. M. Povenmire, H. A. Brand, Henry Brohl and C. J. Molnar.

Following are some prices realized at the auction:

1793 Chain cent, F. to V. fine	\$ 10.50
1794 H. 39, extremely fine	13.00
1804 V. Good	10.50
1805 Pointed 1, extremely fine	7.25
1852 \$50 slug, Augustus Humbert	140.00
1855 \$20 Wass, Molitor	170.00
1849 \$5 Mormon gold	30.00
1850 \$5 Mormon gold	36.00
1797 \$10, small eagle	61.00
1798 \$10, four stars to right	195.00
1833 \$5 gold, from the famous Steigerwalt collection	125.00
1915 Panama-Pacific commemorative set	325.00
1837 Martin Van Buren medal (Peace)	30.00
1841 President Tyler medal (Peace)	26.00
1865 \$1 National bank note, Ironton, Ohio	11.00
1875 \$1 National bank note, Ironton, Ohio	11.00
1855 \$5 gold, Dahlonaga mint	65.00
1860 \$1 gold, Dahlonaga mint	51.00
1878 Minor proof set	2.50
1804 Large cent, strictly fine	28.00

All in all, a very fine time was had, and they promised to come back again next year.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The 12th annual and 153rd regular meeting was held at the Allerton Hotel, Saturday, November 11th. The ballroom of the hotel was reserved for the day and 150 lineal feet of tables were set up for exhibitors. The exhibits were opened to the public at 11 A. M. and a steady stream of interested and curious spectators mingled with the members and their friends until 7 P. M. The ballroom was then closed to the public and sixty-three members and guests sat down to a delightful dinner.

Following the dinner President Budde delivered a short address of welcome and then presented Fred T. Joers, one of the charter members of the club, with a certificate of life membership. This beautiful certificate was designed by Member Joseph J. King, and is the first certificate of its kind to be issued. It was presented to Mr. Joers in recognition of his twelve years of faithful service and regular attendance.

Musical entertainment was furnished by the boys' octette of Cleveland Heights High School, who sang six selections, and by Mrs. Budde and Mrs. Hayes, who played a duet on the piano.

Herbert Walker then took the chair as master of ceremonies and awarded door prizes with appropriate presentation speeches to the holders of the lucky numbers. Joseph King then gave a chalk talk in which he caricatured several members.

A committee of three non-exhibiting members then selected the following exhibits for the awards: First place, Howard Gibbs; second place, Edward H. Windau; third place, O. C. Budde; fourth place, A. P. Spencer; fifth place, Dr. Y. A. Sargis. All other exhibits will receive honorable mention ribbons.

Exhibits were as follows:

H. D. Gibbs: Display of 5000 Chinese coins, from the earliest spade money, 1600 B. C., down to 1911.

E. H. Windau: 110 quarter eagles, from 1834 to 1929, including most of the branch mints.

O. C. Budde: A type collection of Colonial currency, including a number printed, engraved and signed by prominent men of that period.

A. P. Spencer: A series of Roman silver denarii from 278 B. C. to 237 A. D., depicting the history of Rome.

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Four groups of coins, including ancient Persian silver, Greek tetradrachms, Roman bronzes and Byzantine gold.

H. D. Gibbs, Jr.: Colonial paper money and broken-bank bills.

Henry Brohl: U. S. commemorative coins.

J. J. Sawicki: Coins and medals of old Poland.

E. V. Aldrich: Medals depicting Roman history, also two cases showing the difference between accumulating and collecting in coins.

Wm. J. Boyd: U. S. silver and copper from 1797 to 1922.

Harley L. Freeman: U. S. legal tender, Treasury and Federal Reserve notes, and silver certificates.

A. L. Gregg: Complete set of U. S. cents.

John W. Gregor: U. S. dollars, half dollars and commemoratives.

Fred T. Joers: Fractional currency of the U. S.

J. J. King: 2133 years of British coins from 200 B. C. to date, with a description of their historic interest and buying power.

Edgar P. Lent: U. S. silver in proof condition.

Chas. J. Molnar: New die varieties of U. S. nickels from 1866 to 1912.

Rohe Reidenbach: Sestertii of Imperial Rome from Julius Caesar and Augustus to Postumus, including practically all of the Emperors.

Stanley A. Sikorski: U. S. half dollars and commemoratives from 1805 to date.

Ernes W. Warden: A type collection of U. S. coins from ½c. to \$50 gold pieces; also English coins of Victoria and George V.

Don't Delay Longer With Your Renewal for 1934.

SHULTS & CO. \$5 GOLD PIECE TURNS UP IN WISCONSIN.

Due to the depression or some other reason, a Shults & Co. \$5 gold piece has recently turned up in Wisconsin, according to a press dispatch from Wisconsin Rapids, as follows:

A keepsake which Henry Sampson, 90-year-old pioneer lumberman, had kept for fifty years has made him \$335 richer than he thought he was. He tendered what he believed to be an ancient \$5 gold piece to a store here. When the coin reached the First National Bank a cashier found it was dated 1851 and stamped "Schultz and Co." instead of the Government seal. He believed it might be valuable, so instead of returning it to the merchant he began asking questions. Inquiry disclosed that \$340 had been offered a New York bank for a coin of that kind. Merchant and banker waived their claims and Sampson will receive the proceeds.

The above dispatch is printed here just as it appeared in the press. The designs of the coin are similar to the Government \$5 gold pieces of the period, with the name "Shults & Co." on the coronet on the head of Liberty.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Beginning with the issue for January, 1909, The Numismatist presented an entirely new appearance, typographically, with an orange-colored cover. Its appearance was in every way much improved. Farran Zerbe, at that time located in Philadelphia, became the new owner through purchase from the Heath estate. Mr. Zerbe was editor, with Edgar H. Adams, Frank C. Higgins and Howland Wood as associate editors. The issue included the following articles: "The Money of the Iliad and Odyssey"; "Beautiful Coin Types by a Calico Designer"; "The New Coins of Italy Are Gems of Art"; "Notes on the Zodiacal Coins of India"; "The Damanhur Find of Alexander Tetradrachms"; "Boston Catholics' Commemorative Medal." The other contents were published under department headings, including "The Spirit of the Foreign Numismatic Press," "Editorial," "Clippings and Comments From the Daily Press," "Minting," "With the Cataloguers and Price Makers," and the "American Numismatic Association." In the latter department there were 14 applicants for membership. An interesting news item was an account of the organization of the New York Numismatic Club, formed on December 11, with fifteen members. (On December 9, 1933, this club celebrated the event by holding a silver anniversary dinner.)

LETTERED EDGE HALF DOLLAR OF 1838.

I noted with interest at the time (interest continues) the item in the January, 1933, issue of The Numismatist, page 31, re the discovery by J. C. Marsh of an 1837 half dollar of the type 1807 to 1836.

In looking over an accumulation of half dollars laid away because of unsatisfactory condition I noticed one with an unusually large 5 in denomination (50c.) on reverse. On examination it proves to be similar to Mr. Marsh's 1837, excepting the date, which is 1838. The coin is considerably worn and has three heavy lines across entire obverse and reverse as though some one tried to cancel the impression. The edge is lettered in the regular way. I hope this is of sufficient interest to collectors of half dollars to warrant publishing.

CARL WURTZBACH.

Lee, Mass., Dec. 14.

(Editor's Note—It is the opinion of specialists in half dollars that all pieces of that denomination of the type discontinued in 1836 bearing a later date than 1836 are fakes or counterfeits.)

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NUMISMATICS ON THE AIR

Beginning November 12th, over WJR, Detroit, and extending over numerous stations from New York to California, there will appear nearly every night, on from three to eight stations, interesting dramatized Numismatic Programs.

Listen in to them!

I shall try to notify all who are on my "Mehling" List the stations in their vicinity carrying my programs. And I will appreciate any comment from you, favorably or otherwise. I welcome constructive criticism, suggestions, etc., as readily as I do 'bouquets.'

Of course, this extensive Radio Advertising, in addition to my National Magazine Advertising, is creating tremendous interest in Numismatics. It means more business for ALL coin dealers. And as the supply of good coins is limited, it also means MORE VALUE for YOUR collection.

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MONTICELLO BANK

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Tobacco notes or crop notes were the types of currency in Virginia from the Colonial times in 1792, when the first bank was chartered in that State, entitled The Bank of Alexander.

The Branch Banking System was commenced in Virginia in 1804, when The Bank of Virginia, together with its Branches, was incorporated under State control in that year. Other similar Parent Banking Institutions were established until there were six in number, which were regarded with the greatest confidence by the people.

In 1851 the Free Banking Law was passed by the Legislature of Virginia, and the banks established under this Law were known as "Independent Banks." THE MONTICELLO BANK was organized in 1852, and commenced business in July 1853, as an Independent Bank. 1854 Capital, \$300,000. Circulation, \$192,000. In 1865 it was succeeded by The Charlottesville National Bank, which closed in October, 1875.

Prior to 1861 Virginia State Bank Notes were at a discount of a quarter of one per cent. in New York, and it has been said that previous to that year no one lost a dollar in Virginia Bank Notes.

THE MONTICELLO BANK issued notes of the following denominations: \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00.

The portrait of Thomas Jefferson and a view of his home at Monticello appear on the \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 Notes.

N. H. Massie, President of THE MONTICELLO BANK in 1857, who later was elected President of The Charlottesville National Bank, was a very methodical man, which is proven by the fact that he was very particular in signing his name at a regular starting point on the bills; for instance, there is a miniature horse between the signatures on the \$20.00 bill, and President Massie always commenced his pen stroke at the horse's hoof.

MONTICELLO BANK NOTES

In good condition.

\$1.00 May 1, 1861	\$0.40
\$2.00 May 1, 1861	.40
\$5.00 1860	.50
\$10.00 1860	1.00
\$20.00 1860	1.25
\$50.00 1860	5.00
\$100.00 1860	10.00

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This **CATALOG** gives prices on these coins in **GOOD, FINE, UNCIRCULATED** and **PROOF** condition, the latter of course only where proofs are known. It clearly defines each condition, so that a child can understand it, and determine the value of any coin.

Our prices are based on actual sales, as we have sold, in the past three years practically every coin issued by the United States, with the exception of just a few of the greatest rarities, and in the case of the latter, the information we accumulated in trying to acquire these rarities for our clients places us in a position to determine just what these items are worth.

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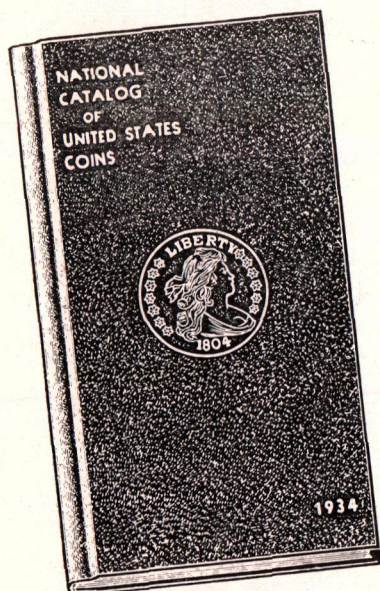
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1865	13,640,000		.15	.35	1.25
1866	3,177,000		.15	.50	1.25
1867	2,938,750		.15	.50	1.25
1868	2,803,750		.15	.50	1.25
1869	1,546,500		.15	.50	1.50
1870	861,250		.20	.75	1.75
1871	721,250		.20	.75	1.75
1872	65,000		.50	2.00	3.50
1873 Proofs only	(?)				7.50

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On Sale January 8th

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OF

UNITED STATES COINS

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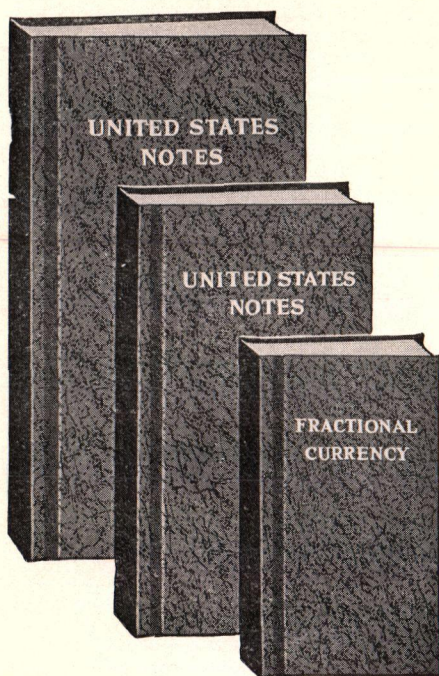
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